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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-188  
Thursday  
27 September 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-188

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**\*African Community in Portugal Surveyed**

90AF0666A Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese  
21 Aug 90 p 6

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Text] Since decolonization in 1975, Portugal has become a place of residence for thousands of Africans who have chosen Portuguese territory to live and work; although their exact number is difficult to know exactly, the figure is estimated at near 100,000.

Official statistics in 1989 indicated that 41,000 lived here as foreigners, the majority of them Cape Verdeans, while 25,571 had acquired Portuguese citizenship based on current national legislation.

Some indicators imply, however, that the number has been doubled by a high rate of clandestine entries, in which case only the second statistic, guaranteed by the Ministry of Internal Administration, is absolutely correct.

To measure the size of this community it is still necessary to take into account the large number of descendants that have been born here, in particular since 1974, who are legally Portuguese and about whom there are obviously no statistics.

As a general rule, these people came to Portugal after decolonization. But the influx of Africans to Lisbon has continued, though at a slower rate than in previous years: they come from Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome e Principe.

Rubino Xavier, a Sao Tomean who lived in Angola for 33 years, where he was director of finance, came to Portugal in 1977 and is today retired.

With four children in Angola and three in Portugal, he thinks it is natural for Africans living in Portugal to always feel some nostalgia for their home countries.

"One notices in the majority of Africans living in Portugal a certain nostalgia, a certain regret at not being in their homeland," he says.

"But many people would return if peace were reestablished in Angola and Mozambique, the youth in particular, because although life in Europe offers greater opportunities, it would be better to be in our own countries with identical living conditions," he states.

The diaspora continues to be active, as demonstrated by the 4,652 requests for Portuguese citizenship still pending in the Ministry of Internal Administration.

It includes people who continue to flee from war, youths who have come to Portugal to study or people seeking economic or social conditions they cannot find in their countries today.

They are spread from Minho to the Algarve, but their greatest demographic concentration in Portugal is in the

Greater Lisbon region, where they live side by side with Portuguese of all social conditions, often in active cohabitation based on friendship or family ties.

**Angolans: Highest Academic Level**

It is generally a hard-working community that maintains close links to its cultural origins but that integrates itself in an active and stable form into Portuguese society.

The legalized Africans from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe represent close to one-half of the 100,000 foreigners from 203 countries currently living in Portugal, with the great majority of them Cape Verdeans.

According to Ministry of Internal Administration figures, the Cape Verdean colony is the most numerous, with 27,972 individuals registered, although it is calculated that counting the clandestine ones, it is more on the order of 50,000.

Next are Angolans with 4,842, a number that does not include the many other individuals who have escaped the statistics due to the seasonal nature of their visits, traveling between their country of origin some months of the year, and Portugal on family visits.

The official statistics indicate the existence of 2,980 registered Mozambicans and 1,873 Sao Tomeans, although they do not include those in transit, who have established a kind of permanent trade rotation between Bissau and Lisbon.

The African community in Portugal, obviously with differences among themselves, represents a labor force that provides the country with everyone from highly technically qualified professionals to non-specialized hand labor.

They are judges, university professors, police, firemen, public officials often at a high level, successful journalists in the press, radio and television, filmmakers, businessmen, construction workers, and priests of various religions.

With their acquired nationality or simply registered as foreigners, there are in Portugal highly-skilled African plastic surgeons, well-regarded musicians, soccer-players highly sought after by the great foreign clubs, local politicians or simply native healers with "cures" for all illnesses.

Their financial situation or professional success logically depend upon their respective aptitudes, but it is possible to say that the Angolans are generally the best educated.

"There are many Africans who do not adapt to this country, do not integrate," says Angolan musician Valdemar Bastos, writer of the album "Angola, My Beloved."

"There is some discreet segregation in Portugal, although I do not think the situation is serious. Africans need to



demonstrate their merits, but after they do so there are no more problems and recognition occurs," says the Angolan musician.

Despite it being a community of some 100,000 people, including the clandestine individuals and those in permanent transit, their rate of delinquency is minimal, contrary to the erroneous image sometimes held of them.

In fact, in 1988 there were only 422 individuals of African origin serving time in Portuguese jails, of whom 27 percent were Cape Verdean, 15 percent Angolan, 11 percent Mozambican and Sao Tomean, and 0.24 percent Guinean.

#### **Cape Verdeans Have an Association**

The influence of this African community in Portugal makes itself felt in several ways, but it is particularly during their night life that they stop living like Portuguese and take on more of their own cultural traditions.

Restaurants and discotheques, primarily of an Angolan and Cape Verdean flavor, are becoming more and more popular, especially in Lisbon, where the habit of listening and dancing to African music and trying the cuisine of Angola or Cape Verde is becoming a habit for many Portuguese as well.

The "Clave di Nos," open for years in the Bairro Alto by singer Dany Silva, or "Bana's," have long ceased being the only African sanctuaries in Lisbon.

Today, discotheques such as "If" and "Candando," restaurants like "Cantinho do Ricardo," Maiominho,

the atelier-restaurant of Mozambican painter Matsinhe or the Association of Cape Verdeans, all in Lisbon, offer African music and food at varying prices.

"Africans like to eat well, drink well, dance a lot, and have fun all night long," says Linda Livramento, manager of the "Clave di Nos" restaurant in the Bairro Alto, where the group "Tropical Band" performs every night and African culinary specialties are served.

Various African musicians, such as Bonga, Carlos Burity and Valdemar Bastos, passing occasionally through Lisbon, play there frequently, if only for their feelings of affinity with the customers.

"Africans are good clients in these houses, but a greater and greater number of Portuguese are seeking these locales and having fun with the Africans, and are not passing up a good Angolan-style chicken moamba or a Cape Verdean cachupa," says the head of the establishment.

However, contrary to what one might think, only Cape Verdean citizens have an associative organization to ensure their community's own meeting place, promote recreational activities and support their own cultural interests.

Valdemar Bastos, the famous Angolan musician with two records, himself a resident of Lisbon for some years, defends the importance of an Angolan Association being created in Portugal.

"Not having an Angolan association in Portugal shows a great gap in our policy. But it is necessary because we are already a numerous community, with quite a rich culture, and we need to get together more," he said.

## Ethiopia

### Mengistu Receives Soviet, French, Israeli Envoys

EA2509205090 Addis Ababa in Amharic to  
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Today Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam received the credentials of two ambassadors accredited to Ethiopia and bade farewell to one ambassador who has completed his tour of duty. Those who presented their credentials at a ceremony at the State Council this morning were Mr. Lev Mironov, the Soviet ambassador, and Mr. (Gerard Avrait Rochfortberer), the French ambassador. At the same time Israeli Ambassador Mr. Me'ir Yosef ended his tour of duty.

While receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassadors, Comrade Mengistu stated that Ethiopia's friendship and relations with the Soviet Union and France were based on good mutual cooperation, and he expressed the hope that relations would be further strengthened to better serve the common interests of their peoples. He continued that Ethiopia believed in good and well intentioned relations with every country. He said he also believed that peaceloving peoples and governments should try harder, especially now, to resolve the dangerous Persian Gulf crisis by abiding by UN decisions like most of the international community is doing.

He also stated that the role of ambassadors in bringing about close relations between countries was of paramount importance and expressed the belief that the newly appointed ambassadors would carry out their responsibilities efficiently in this regard. The ambassadors stated that their respective countries were determined to strengthen the long-standing relations with Ethiopia and to work harder for peace and development.

Bidding farewell to the departing Israel ambassador, Comrade President Mengistu stated that the relations recently established between Ethiopia and Israel were good, and he thanked the ambassador for his efforts in working for the existing good relations between their countries and for promoting Ethiopia's stand on cooperation with all countries for peace and mutual development. Ambassador Me'ir Yosef stated that he had acquired high hopes during his short tour of duty in Ethiopia and that his country was ready to strengthen relations between their countries even further.

### EPRDF Secretary General Discusses Unity

EA2309163390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian  
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic  
0400 GMT 22 Sep 90

[Part 3 of interview with Tamrat Layne, secretary general of the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement and member of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) Executive Committee on

Peace, Democracy, and Unity and the current situation; by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Tamrat, one of the questions currently being raised at large is the question of unity. What is the EPRDF's view on the issue of unity and in what way does it differ from others? How does it view the establishment of Ethiopian unity? Many of the (?nations) have said that they do not want to be together. Does that not mean that our unity has been dismembered? How do you view this?

[Tamrat] It is clear that the question of unity has been a major issue and has been raised on repeated occasions in detail for a long time. Beginning with the Dergue, various forces are raising the question of unity in their own ways, expressing their aims and their stance, especially now. There is not much difference between the repeatedly raised views aired by various forces to the effect that the unity of the people in our country faces problems, is in danger, and that the various nations and nationalities of our country desire unity. Even if there are forces that raise the issue of the need for unity at every place and time, this cannot be a tangible point that can provide an effective solution and cannot go beyond general talk.

However, the main point at issue is this: What kind of unity is meant when we talk of unity? Whose unity is that? And a unity established in what way? On these questions, there is a basic difference between ourselves and the Dergue, as well as with the Ethiopian Democratic Union, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Alliance, the All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement, and similar forces. The EPRDF considers that unity of the Ethiopian people must be established on the basis of coexistence, by working together and openly to build their lives in a way which benefits them together rather than separately. This contrasts with the kind of unity the Dergue speaks of in words while destroying it with the war or destroying it by force.

Neither does the EPRDF resemble the other forces that I mentioned before, which advocate and speak solely of Ethiopian unity from the outside. Concerning unity, the EPRDF is among the people, solving the problem and struggling to implement it. According to our concept of Ethiopian unity, Ethiopia is a country in which various nationalities live side by side with their different languages, cultures, history, and (?beliefs). Our aim is to create a country where these different people will combine their wealth and energy and work together for the common prosperity of all. That is our view. The only way to construct such a common country is by enabling different nations and nationalities, their languages, history, and cultures to unite on the basis of equality and voluntarily. Unity of a country in the absence of equality and free will, unity which is based on discrimination, superiority and inferiority, massacre and rule by suppression, will be destroyed sooner or later. If unity is advocated while the rights of the people have been suppressed and people live

in slavery, the people will revolt because they have no tangible benefit. [passage omitted]

It is fundamental that if people's rights are respected and their equality is implemented in practice, they will definitely opt to live together instead of living separately. Basically, people do not want separatism. It is clear that people do not want to be scattered in nations and nationalities with very few people in every group, where they are left with few natural resources and where their efforts are diluted instead of being mounted jointly. [passage omitted]

It is only by ensuring the right of the people to self-determination that unity of the people can be achieved without any threat. There is no alternative to this—or if there is any alternative, then it has been attempted and the outcome has only been chaos and bloodshed. [passage omitted]

The 29 years of the Eritrean campaign are a clear example of the consequences of opting for war as a means to keep the people together. The outcome is destruction, more conflicts, and the threat of secessionism. If we deny people their rights for fear of secessionism, then we are doing nothing but forcing the people to struggle for secessionism, nothing better than that. We can never stop the people from doing what they want. [passage omitted]

Inasmuch as people basically want to live in cooperation, then they can form a very strong unity through this objective. What the nations and nationalities in Ethiopia have missed is this assurance—the assurance that they can do what they want. Their main problem is not whether they can accept and believe that they are Ethiopians, or that they do not want unity. The nationalities in Ethiopia, both large and small, have a strong belief in unity and a willingness to live in coexistence. What they have been denied are their rights and equality. [passage omitted]

So the only solution to the issue of the threat of secessionism from nationalities is to ensure the democratic rights of the people and to prepare the ground to ensure that their right to self-determination is given them. That is the only major guarantee that can ensure that different nationalities will live together.

## Kenya

### Opposition Patriotic Front Member Imprisoned

AB2509101090 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT  
23 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 23 (AFP)—A Nairobi court has jailed a man for four years for belonging to a left-wing underground opposition group that allegedly wants to overthrow the Kenyan Government by force. Charles Kuria Wamwere pleaded guilty to the charge of belonging to the Kenya Patriotic Front, which his

brother Koigi wa Wamwere, currently living in Norway, was said to have founded after leaving Kenya, press reports said here.

Mr. Wamwere was sentenced Friday. The prosecutor said he had spent two years training as a guerrilla in a neighbouring country before returning to Kenya last month. Political opposition against Kenya's one-party system has been growing in recent times. Two former cabinet ministers who called for a multi-party system, Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, have been put in detention, sparking anti-government riots in July in which at least 22 people were killed.

### Mwinyi Comments on South African Violence

EA2609220090 Nairobi KNA in English 1727 GMT  
26 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi, 26 September (KNA)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today accused the white minority regime in South Africa of inciting the current black to black violence in the country. President Mwinyi said the whites were aiming at convincing the international community that the blacks were not ripe for self-rule and that the economy of the country will suffer greatly if the blacks were in power.

The president was answering questions from the local press at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport where he made a brief stop-over on his way to attend a UNESCO sponsored world summit for children which begins at the UN headquarters in New York on September 29-30.

He said the conflict in the south was a major concern to the Frontline States and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) who are jointly looking for ways of ending the war between different factions. "It is sheer bad luck that our African brothers are butchering one another instead of concentrating all their efforts in fighting the oppressor," the president said, adding that Africans should unite against this plot by the whites.

On the multiparty politics which foreign countries are trying to force on African countries as a prerequisite for aid, President Mwinyi called it a new kind of imperialism which African countries should discard. He said African countries should be left to map out their own political paths without interference from foreign countries. Africans he said, had their own history and were operating from their own political environment. "What is good for the Americans may not be good for Tanzania, Kenya, or Madagascar," the president said.

He said the Tanzanian Government will not impose its view on political parties to the Tanzanians, adding that there was now, in the country, a lively political debate on whether to embrace pluralism or remain as a single party. He said that African nations were still young and

should be left to choose their political future as the Europeans had their time before they settled on whatever they had now.

### Uganda

#### Government Troops Kill 'At Least 20 Rebels'

AB2609223090 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT  
26 Sep 90

[Text] Kampala, Sept 26 (AFP)—At least 20 rebels of the Uganda People's Army (UPA) have been killed by government troops at Awoja in eastern Uganda, the NEW VISION newspaper reported Wednesday [26 Sep]. The rebels, killed Tuesday, were part of a bigger contingent that attacked the soldiers. Last week a rebel group raided an army base at Tukum, also in eastern Uganda, catching troops unaware and forcing them to flee.

In the western district of Kasese, two senior rebel officers have surrendered to government authorities, press reports said. The two, former officers of deposed President Milton Obote's Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), were said to be key commanders of the newly formed Uganda National Liberation Movement (UNLA) led by former deputy cabinet minister Amon Bazira, based in Zaire. Their surrender was seen as a result of a visit two weeks ago by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, during which Uganda and Zaire agreed not to harbour subversive elements from each other's country. They also agreed to expedite drafting of an extradition treaty whose absence has frustrated Uganda's efforts to have Mr. Bazira extradited from Zaire.

#### Iranian Minister Conveys Message to Museveni

LD2609122790 Tehran IRNA in English 1105 GMT  
26 Sep 90

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni Wednesday [26 Sep] described as 'excellent' diplomatic ties between his country and Iran and called for the expansion of economic ties between the two nations.

He made the statement in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Commerce Minister 'Abdol Husayn Vahaji who submitted a written message from President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

President Museveni congratulated the Iranian people for their victory in their disputes with Iraq and for having thwarted plots of imperialism.

He termed Iran's stands towards the current developments in the Persian Gulf region as 'positive' and called for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and foreign forces from the region.

Vahaji outlined Iran's foreign policy and underlined expansion of diplomatic and trade ties with third world nations.

He congratulated President Museveni's election to the chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity and wished him success.

Later in the day, Vahaji and the accompanying delegation had a meeting with Ugandan Deputy Prime Minister K. Mayanja which was also attended by a number of ministers.

Mayanja called for formation of a joint economic commission and bilateral cooperation in cultural, technical, scientific, technological, energy and commercial fields.

Vahaji and the delegation left Tehran on a tour of four African nations on September 16 with written messages from President Rafsanjani for the heads of Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya.

#### Reportage on President's Stopover in Egypt

WA26091620

For reportage on the visit by President Yoweri Museveni to Egypt, including reports on his contacts with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi and Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, please see the Egypt section of the 26 September Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.



**De Klerk Discusses First Year's Accomplishments**

MB2709073790 Johannesburg CITY PRESS  
in English 23 Sep 90 p 8

[Interview with State President F.W. de Klerk by political correspondent Alf Ries; date and place not given]

[Question] Since you became State President the politics of the country have changed irreversibly. Are you satisfied with what you achieved during the year?

De Klerk: We as a government, and I believe South Africa as a country, made tremendous progress during this year. It was a year of fundamental change with important developments.

In the constitutional sphere, where we set the objective of starting a peaceful process through negotiation, we progressed faster than I expected. We now find ourselves on the threshold of negotiations.

Economically, we also set objectives and our progress in this respect is also quite impressive. Inflation is on the decline and we could start implementing our undertaking to decrease tax rates.

In the social field we accepted the challenge to lay the foundations to tackle the tremendous problems facing our country. By making R[and]3-billion available we were able to make a meaningful start in the first year.

Internationally, we progressed beyond expectations with the normalisation of international relations and the promotion of understanding abroad over the complexities of South Africa's circumstances. Generally speaking, sanctions are also losing effect.

Security is the one sphere where the country still faces serious problems. Drastic changes normally cause uncertainty and a measure of instability. However, when it turns to violence to senseless slaughter and widespread intimidation, no civilized country can tolerate it.

[Question] What to you consider highlights and lows?

De Klerk: As a highlight I would identify the decision to tackle the socio-economic challenges of poverty, education and urbanisation—and our ability to carry it through. To this can be added the quick progress in creating a climate for negotiations and the dramatic improvement in the country's international relations.

As a low I would single out the inability of political leaders to get their supporters committed to peaceful action and the unnecessary and continuous violence and intimidation which takes place at a time when we are on the threshold a solution.

[Question] The date February 2, 1990 has already become known as a turning point in the history of the country. How did you prepare for that speech? Did you wrestle with it and did it cause you sleepless nights?

De Klerk: The speech of February 2 was basically the result of a long process in which the representations of moderate leaders over long period, the creative thinking of a number of NP [National Party] cabinet ministers and dedicated officials and the positive leadership of my predecessor played an important part. In the end it was a team effort from all the members of the Cabinet. It followed thorough evaluation of all circumstances and in-depth future planning.

[Question] Have you ever regretted delivering that speech?

De Klerk: No, I believed it to be the correct thing to do within the framework of the mandate which we received. I still believe this. South Africa was pulled out of the rut in which it was threatening to land, and which would have caused a deadlock.

[Question] Was there a specific time or date which turned out to be a personal point of no return in respect of your views on how the country's problems could be solved?

De Klerk: I did not have a Damascus experience at any stage. I believe the same applies to the National Party. The realisation that certain aspects of our policy would not succeed grew gradually over decades and changes in policy were subsequently also made in stages over a long period. If there was a moment which could be described as a turning point, it surely was the decision to change our policy—initially to power-sharing with Coloureds and Asians and then in 1986 to power-sharing without domination between all South Africans.

[Question] Do you expect the opening up of the NP's membership will cause a material change in the character of the party?

De Klerk: This decision was a logical consequence of our constitutional policy and the deliberate decision we have taken to seek cooperation with all people who identify with the NP's basic principles. However, I am convinced the pattern which develops will rather be that participating parties maintain their basic characteristic and identities within, for example, and alliance.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the pace of the negotiation process and how long will it take before the country has a new constitution?

De Klerk: Until relatively recently the negotiation process progressed beyond expectations. It is presently being undermined and it could be delayed due to the unrest in parts of the country. Successful negotiations must take place in stable conditions. It would be unwise to determine specific time schedules, because the tempo of negotiations do not depend on a single party. The government and the NP wish to progress as fast as possible.

[Question] What would be your highest priorities when negotiations start?

De Klerk: My highest priority would be to create a constitutional dispensation through negotiation which would be fair in all respects—fair to all individuals, to the total South African population, but also fair to minorities.

[Question] Do you think a Bill of Human Rights would be sufficient to protect minority rights?

De Klerk: A Bill of Human Rights on its own would not be sufficient. I therefore believe that checks and balances would have to be built into any new constitution to ensure this.

[Question] Is the government already committed to a bi-cameral parliamentary system?

De Klerk: The government is in no way committed to bi-cameral models. It is often used in arguments to illustrate how it could be possible to offer protection to minorities. But there are alternatives and it is for this reason the South African Law Commission was instructed to investigate alternative constitutional models.

[Question] The wave of violence is causing great concern among South Africans. Would you be prepared to reintroduce the State of Emergency if other steps fail to curtail the violence?

De Klerk: We are not presently considering the reintroduction of the State of Emergency and we would prefer to avoid it if possible. However, it must not be deduced that the government will not utilise all the means at its disposal to end the violence. Should we be forced by circumstances to reintroduce the State of Emergency, it would be to maintain law and order and to protect the lives and property of all South Africans. It would not be used for the suppression of specific political views.

[Question] Certain groups in the country and abroad propagate a constituent assembly for South Africa. What is your view on this issue?

De Klerk: A constituent assembly only makes sense in the case of a country which obtains its independence for the first time. In South Africa's case the circumstances are totally different and the concept is therefore totally unacceptable. The existing Parliament will put any new constitution on the Statute Book.

#### **BBC Television Interviews State President**

*PM2609152290 London BBC Television Network  
in English 2030 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by correspondent David Dimbleby in Pretoria, date not given, during a "Panorama" program entitled "Facing the Unthinkable"—recorded]

[Text] [Dimbleby] I talked to President de Klerk just before he left for the United States this weekend. Did

you anticipate that there would be unrest in South Africa after the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mr. Mandela?

[De Klerk] No doubt, yes. We've had violence over a very long period, and we are disappointed that the unbanning of the organizations and the release of Mr. Mandela would give rise to a lot of emotion, but we expected it to be, basically, also positive emotion. And, as a matter of fact, in the initial stages there was a lot of positive emotion. Unfortunately, lately it has taken a bad turn: Instead of abating, there was an upheaval, almost, in certain areas, for totally different reasons than the emotion earlier this year.

[Dimbleby] What do you attribute the violence to?

[De Klerk] The violence, I would say, of last year and the violence of this year, can be characterized as totally different. The fabric of violence has changed. Until, especially, the second of February, there was a basic element that violence was aimed at the state and at state institutions. It was basically aimed at overthrowing the government, at making the country ungovernable. Nowadays violence is to a great extent—according to our evaluation and according to objective commentators—related to a positioning for power within the black community: a positioning for power and influence with a view to a new South Africa.

[Dimbleby] What credence do you give to the view that it is also being fermented by white right-wing elements who want to cause disruption and trouble?

[De Klerk] Theoretically, it seems quite plausible. We don't have any real evidence of that as yet. We are obviously looking for the perpetrators of the recent spate of violence which was different: There was violence between groups—Zulus in some instances, ANC supporters opposing them, and vice-versa. But the murders on the train: That is something different; that is a form of terrorism, of some individuals using the general atmosphere and now attacking not opponents, but attacking innocent passengers, innocent bystanders, shooting from a combi. That is different, and we are looking to find who are the perpetrators. When we find them, we will know whether there's any truth in the theory or not.

[Dimbleby] What could the motive be for that kind of violence?

[De Klerk] I think it's the motive of terrorism across the world, and that is to upset the psychological atmosphere, to create a general atmosphere of uncertainty and fear which is conducive for the goals of terrorism.

[Dimbleby] And which would benefit the argument of conservatives who believe you're going down the wrong path.

[De Klerk] Yes, and also the arguments of radicals on the ultra-left, who still believe that the country must be made ungovernable and who would like to upset the negotiation process. Radicalism from the far-right and

radicalism from the far-left share this: They don't want the negotiation process to succeed.

[Dimbleby] What do you say to those—some of them young people in the townships—who say that the conservative element in the police forces is very strong and that they were inclined to allow the violence to go on because it suited their purposes, that it should?

[De Klerk] I would say that, yes, no doubt there are people of all political persuasions in the police, as there are in every other sphere of life. But our police have a long history of discipline; our civil service, the same: of serving the government of the day. No doubt, some individuals might transgress. If they transgress rules, regulations, orders, steps are taken against them. But it is definitely not a pattern, and I think it is a very unfortunate, negative aspect that propaganda is made against the police force as such.

[Dimbleby] What was your reaction to Mr. Mandela opposing the measures you announced in "Iron Fist?"

[De Klerk] I was somewhat disappointed. He's been urging us to use our forces to the full, he's been very critical of us not doing enough, and I found it somewhat strange.

[Dimbleby] What is your relationship with him?

[De Klerk] Basically a sound one: There's mutual respect, there is an openness, there is no reticence when we talk to each other. I find that I can speak my mind freely, that he is not overly sensitive—even to criticism. And I think he finds the same in me, with the result that our discussions are frank, basically friendly, and task-orientated. We are, we talk regularly, also telephonically, and it is a sound relationship, based on mutual respect and recognition that we live in a momentous time in our history and that much depends upon the leadership.

[Dimbleby] Have you found him—as some observers have—inconsistent in his approach to you and to the subject of talks?

[De Klerk] I have thus far refrained from analyzing our discussions too much, and I'd rather prefer, when I have criticism against him, to tell him myself and not to address such criticism through the media. We have that sort of relationship. I have respect for his intellect—he's a very interesting man. He's a lawyer, as I am, and I think that's maybe why we get along so well. So I would prefer to continue telling him myself when I have serious criticism, and not attacking him through the press.

[Dimbleby] Have you been right, during these recent months, to draw attention to such an extent to your relationship with Mandela, to government and the ANC, to the exclusion of others?

[De Klerk] I think that the perception that that has been the case, rests upon a lack of understanding of why this was. We had to have this concentrated effort over months of dialogue with the ANC, because the ANC,

from their side, said before they could become part of negotiations, there were stumbling blocks. And we, from our side, said that there was the stumbling block of the need for us to be convinced of the ANC's absolute commitment to peaceful solutions through peaceful negotiations. And we have not started to negotiate with the ANC, for instance, on a new constitution. All the talks were focused on this aspect of removing stumbling blocks from both sides.

[Dimbleby] Was, then, one of the effects of this concentration, as you put it, on relationships between the government and ANC, been to lead Inkatha to say: Hey, wait a minute, we matter in this. And perhaps to be one of the causes of the violence that has caused such terrible carnage in recent weeks?

[De Klerk] I would not agree with that, because I have seen Chief Minister Buthelezi in the same period almost as many times as I've seen Mr. Mandela. I've met him regularly. I, accompanied by some of my ministers met delegations from Inkatha....

[Dimbleby interrupting] But not in the....

[De Klerk continues]... on a number....

[Dimbleby] ... not to ....

[De Klerk] On a number of occasions. No, the press were [as heard] here sometimes, but....

[Dimbleby interrupting] But not....

[De Klerk] But the....

[Dimbleby] But not with the floodlight that you've had turned on you and Mandela.

[De Klerk] Yes, well, the press and the media decide what they regard as newsworthy. There has been media... involvement in quite a number of the meetings which we had with Inkatha and with Chief Minister Buthelezi, but it didn't attract the same headlines and the same priority as that.

[Dimbleby] People say that if there could be rapprochement between Mandela and Buthelezi, a lot of this violence could stop. Could you not, as state president, bring them together? Bang their heads together, if necessary?

[De Klerk] I have been involved in creating the right atmosphere for that. I have, at almost all my discussions with both of them, discussed the matter with them. And I have indirectly been involved in the high level commitments from both sides which have now started to meet. So, in that sense of the word, yes, but banging their heads together: I don't think the time has arrived for that.

[Dimbleby] If the violence continues, what will the impact be on your timetable for negotiations and a new constitution?



[De Klerk] I sincerely believe that we need to negotiate in a stable atmosphere. And, yes, it will have a retarding effect. So it's a negative factor in the negotiation process, it wastes time and it is extremely unfortunate that it occurs at this time. And therefore the government will, in an impartial manner, take strong steps, and continue to take strong steps, to bring things, in those areas which are affected, back to normality.

#### Comments From Official Trip to United States

##### 'Triumphant Visit'

MB2709052790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2133 GMT 26 Sep 90

[By Ken Daniels]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 26 SA<sup>2</sup>A—State President F.W. de Klerk arrived back in South Africa on Wednesday [26 Sep] night after his triumphant visit to the United States convinced that South Africa would soon be accepted back into the international community.

Addressing a press conference soon after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, he said he had come to the conclusion and that there was a real understanding of the fundamental changes which were taking place in South Africa.

He had not approached U.S. President George Bush with a "shopping list" nor had he even discussed sanctions in any detail with him but had had "merely tried to persuade him" of his commitment to a new and just South Africa.

However, the new reality of the situation in South Africa still had to be accepted by the United States and other Western countries.

For decades there had been sympathy, and even support, for the ANC [African National Congress] but now that the organisation had been unbanned the values that different political organisations stood for should be the point of focus and not the fact that they were banned, he said.

Asked about a comment made by the ANC's international affairs spokesman, Mr Thabo Mbeki, who said in Pretoria on Wednesday he did not regard the process as irreversible, Mr de Klerk said his commitment to bringing about international change in South Africa [as received] had been accepted by President Bush and other international leaders. He said he did not wish to engage in a debate on semantics about the use of the word irreversible, but the fact remained that he had committed the country to a course of fundamental change.

There were people who wanted continual pressure to remain on South Africa and therefore would not accept that the process was irreversible. The anti-apartheid movement should perhaps look for another cause he suggested, and jokingly referred to Iraq.

Later addressing a small but enthusiastic gathering of people, he said that after the weekend's visit to the U.S. South Africa's way back to international acceptance had been opened. His party, which included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, was met by acting state president, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

##### De Klerk, Pik Botha Discuss Results

MB2709051490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2109 GMT 26 Sep 90

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 26 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's visit to the White House constituted important progress towards the final normalisation of relations between South Africa and the United States. This was President de Klerk's own evaluation given at a press conference on board the "Hantam" shortly before his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday [26 Sep].

He had also identified a new intensified interest in South Africa among American businessmen to resume trade. America was however at a crossroads with regard to what was happening inside South Africa, he said.

It had a long history of sympathy and support for the ANC [African National Congress] but now that the political situation was normalised, sympathy could no longer be given on the basis that the ANC was denied participation in the political process.

"The question is what principles and what policy directions do you support if you back one party?"

President de Klerk said America would find itself on the wrong side of its constitutional principles and traditions if it thus found itself supporting socialism, communism and nationalisation.

"They have important decisions to make as to how they will use their influence in steering events on South Africa, ensuring that the principles we believe in and which are based on American principles are the determining principles of a new South Africa. I think that message went home," Mr de Klerk said, adding that, in formulating policy, the United States would have to look at the situation in South Africa with new eyes.

He said the purpose of the visit was to ensure that the American Administration gets the correct perspective of what was happening in South Africa. "If that is the test, then it was a most successful visit," he said.

The main achievements of the trip lay in the recognition by President Bush that the fundamental reform process in South Africa was irreversible, that he had undertaken not to move the goal posts and that it had the time had come [as received] to assist South Africa.

"The meeting with President Bush also constitutes important progress towards the final normalisation of relations between South Africa and the United States. It was therefore positive and worthwhile. It is in the

interest of every individual that South Africa has good relations with the United States and every other country. Isolation has a negative effect on the life of every South African."

He said Europe would regard Mr Bush as an important witness on the issue of "irreversibility."

"They have accepted his leadership also in other fields and I suppose his view will carry weight."

Another positive product of the tour had been on the business front. Apart from positive discussions with President Bush on the medium and long term prospects of regional development around South Africa as economic engine, he had, in meetings with American businessmen found an eagerness to return to South Africa.

"Of course those who had stayed were vindicated and those who had left were sorry but there were many who had not been there who are drawn to South Africa as a possible area for investment."

Asked about his meetings at Capitol Hill on Tuesday he said several of the black caucus members of the House of Representatives who had cancelled their scheduled meetings with him "as a gesture to some protest action" had found other means to meet him. The situation had been a little chaotic because there had been three votes taken in the House while he was there. He had nevertheless managed to see 30 or 40 people.

It was a "telling fact" that these black caucus members took steps to have discussions with him.

"Some were positive and others were negative. They wanted to probe and see if we are honest and have no hidden agenda under the table. Others have accepted and some of the most critical have also moved forward to accept that what is happening in South Africa is for real. I believe some of our strongest critics of the past can become the most realistic observers if we give them the correct information."

He said it was encouraging that nowhere had the government been accused of misusing the power of the security forces in the process and that there was understanding for the need to take strong steps.

"America believes that an important reason for the violence is opposing black forces fighting for supremacy in the black debate. They accept it but they don't like it," he said.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, supported Mr de Klerk's view of the visit and that sanctions would be lifted as the government fulfilled its undertaking regarding discrimination, the ownership of land, the release of prisoners and the return of exiles. "President de Klerk's integrity and the irreversibility of reform was accepted, that is the most important."

This had been the case also with senators and among other congressmen.

"The United States has also been exposed, bombarded, by the image of Mr de Klerk as a reasonable and friendly person whose word can be trusted."

In his intimate talks with President Bush it appeared as if President de Klerk and Mr Bush had known each other for years. "The most important...is that [as received] the people at home themselves accept that the initiatives of Mr de Klerk are worthwhile.... It is important our people can read and see that this president is accepted," Mr Botha added.

## Reaction to President De Klerk's U.S. Visit

### 'Improving Perceptions'

*MB2509171890 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1550 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Station commentary: "Improving Perceptions on South Africa in Washington"]

[Text] The current visit to the United States by President F. W. de Klerk of South Africa is already bearing fruit. Already there is a more cordial note in the often strained relations between Washington and Pretoria. Although there have been protests from a few die-hard activists, Mr. De Klerk is making friends in the United States and this, in turn, will encourage greater support in Washington for Mr. De Klerk's dramatic initiatives to build a new society in South Africa.

Political reform in South Africa is now irreversible, but political reform is not enough in building a new society. There must also be economic reform, and on this front there is also good news from Washington. Both the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the World Bank, which are having their annual meetings in Washington this week, are taking a fresh look at South Africa, and it appears that they are poised to play a more constructive and positive role in South Africa.

The IMF appears set to reverse its position and to provide credit to assist the South African economy. In particular, South Africa needs assistance with her balance of payments. Although the country has a balance of payments surplus, this is being maintained by various policy restraints in order to meet foreign debt commitments.

These policy restraints are restricting economic growth, and IMF credit will free South Africa from the need for the restraints. This in turn will make possible higher growth rates. High growth rates will help South Africa fight unemployment and make more funds available to tackle social problems. At the same time the World Bank, which is the world's primary agency for channeling aid funds, is reported to be giving serious consideration to assisting South Africa for the first time in such areas as education and social upliftment.

Assistance in these areas, as in the fight against unemployment, will be of particular benefit to black South

African communities. At the same time higher economic growth in South Africa will have a pronounced and favorable impact on the economic prospects of the other countries of southern Africa.

### **Treurnicht 'Humiliated'**

*MB2609090390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0848 GMT 26 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 26 SAPA—On his visit to the United States, President F.W. de Klerk had promised the surrender of power, black majority rule, one-man-one-vote and a sell-out of the peoples and ethnic groups of South Africa, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Wednesday [26 Sep]. "As a white South African, I feel humiliated by both President de Klerk and President (George) Bush," he said in a statement.

President Bush had told Mr de Klerk he had not moved far enough to meet the conditions for further removing economic sanctions. "...In other words further humiliation and concessions are demanded before the great America would be satisfied. This is not the way to treat a sovereign state such as South Africa."

He said it appeared that Mr de Klerk was going back on his promise of a white election or referendum because he told Mr Bush that the last all-white election had already taken place. "What does that mean?...in view of his promise to remove all separateness that would mean one common voters roll. Whites would be swamped by his black majority and the principle of self-determination for peoples would definitely be betrayed."

President de Klerk's assurance that his reforms towards a new South Africa were irreversible was not the promise of a democrat, but sounded more like that of a dictator.

"It takes no account of the resistance that is building up in the white community and other communities. We say the voters must decide what is really irreversible. It will be much easier to remove the National Party from power than to deny the white nation its historical and legitimate rights."

Mr de Klerk could turn back and listen to his own people instead of making concessions to leaders who would eventually regard white South Africans as expendable, said Dr Treurnicht.

### **ANC Radio Commentary**

*EA2609222690 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom  
in English to South Africa 0415 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Compatriots, de Klerk is in the U.S. The ANC [African National Congress] has made it crystal and abundantly clear that the visit serves no purpose. We are impressed by a group of consistent congressmen who decided not to meet de Klerk because of the escalation of violence in the black townships. We have consistently warned that unless de Klerk's government takes concrete

steps to end that violence, the way to a negotiated peace in our country is fraught with hazards and danger. We have ample evidence in the form of affidavits that the police are highly involved in the violence. We are convinced that de Klerk has thorough knowledge of this, and that is why patriotic U.S. congressmen boycotted de Klerk.

The ANC is still calling on the international community to isolate South Africa in all fields. Sanctions, oil embargo, arms embargo must remain in force until it is clear that South Africa is in a stage of irreversible change to democracy. All sorts of international pressure must be maintained, particularly at this point in time when racist police are up in arms to sabotage a peaceful (?process).

De Klerk's visit to the U.S. should be viewed as an attempt to ask the Bush Administration to lift sanctions. We are convinced that the people of the U.S. will never agree to any request to lift sanctions against South Africa. Although de Klerk makes it clear in press conferences in the U.S. that he is not in the U.S. to ask for the lifting of sanctions, it is also clear that he seeks American sympathy. We are convinced that, come what may, the Americans are not ready to lift sanctions. The Americans have made it clear that the conditions for lifting sanctions have not yet been met. These conditions include the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency throughout the country.

In an interview with the press in South Africa, our Deputy President Nelson Mandela made it clear that we are not opposed to the visit but would like to make it clear to Americans that apartheid still stands with its two feet, that nothing has changed so far, that our people, including the very young, continue to die in the face of police brutality. In short, we are saying to Americans: Keep up that pressure against the (?racists). This pressure should continue until we, the people of South Africa, say: We now see freedom like in the U.S.; please come and do business with us. At this point in time, let the Americans demonstrate against this visit by saying to de Klerk: Stop the killings in Soweto, Guguletu, and many other black townships.

De Klerk has the capacity to do that. Let him take that drastic measure against his police and generals. Let him dismiss the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok. The mass democratic movement and the ANC have long said that Vlok and other generals of the army have no sympathy with our people. Let the Americans tell de Klerk to sweep his own house. If he is an honest man, then why can't he discipline his dogs of war?

Let the Americans also tell de Klerk to strip Gatsha Buthelezi of his powers as the chief of the Zulu police. Let the Americans tell de Klerk to arrest Inkatha warlords who are unleashing a senseless war against our people. Americans are one of those people who can help a great deal in stopping the bloodbath that is forthcoming. Americans can do their best and have the



capacity to see a peaceful transition from apartheid to democracy. Meanwhile, we remain confident that the Bush Administration will knock some sense in the mind of de Klerk and his delegation. Sanctions must remain at all costs.

### Further Reaction

MB2609142790 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 26 Sep 90

[From the "Africa South" program; recorded passages in italics]

[Excerpts] There has been widespread and varied reaction to President F. W. de Klerk's visit to Washington and his address yesterday to the National Press Club from almost all political parties and organizations in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Dr. Zach de Beer, the leader of the Democratic Party, was more positive in his reaction.

[De Beer] *Mr. De Klerk's visit to Washington has certainly been a success, more so, I think, than most of us expected. Measured in terms of the reaction of President Bush, it was an astonishing success. President Bush's acceptance that change in South Africa is now irreversible is very significant indeed. Not that it means that the Comprehensive Antiapartheid Act can now bring about the end of sanctions—that position has not yet arisen—but certainly in terms of the reaction of the world in general, and I would say of Europe in particular, the concession that change in South Africa is irreversible is profoundly significant.*

*Also, the general tone of the president's remarks was so welcoming and so complimentary to President De Klerk that I think all South Africans can feel pleased. As to the reactions of other Americans, well, these naturally vary. The antiapartheid organization under Randall Robertson, which has a vested interest in being anti-South African, has maintained its stance, although I find it significant that Bill Gray, who is perhaps the most influential black face in the American parliament, did see the president at length.*

*I think that all of us can be pleased, and we can hope that, provided South Africa can control violence and can stay on course and can put its reforms through quickly, there is indeed a new era waiting for us.*

But how do the main black political organizations view President De Klerk's visit to the United States, and his talks with President George Bush? We put the question to Dr. Frank Mdlalose, the national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

[Mdlalose] *My reaction to President de Klerk's visit to the United States is that this was really a very positive step that he ever took. I think he has put the Republic of South Africa on the map. I watched him deliver his five-minute speech after President Bush, and this was given without a paper in his hand, yet it was so orderly, so clear, so*

*forthright, so straightforward. He must have captivated the United States of America, I'm sure, and he swept no problem under the carpet.*

*His address to the National Press Club and his answers to questions thereafter—I thought, this was a masterpiece. When he spoke about negotiations he indicated very clearly that which we, ourselves, know very clearly here: that negotiations are not the preserve of the National Party and the ANC [African National Congress] only, but that talks about talks were going on with many other people, including IFP. He mentioned Inkatha by name, and he went on to say quite a number of things indicating that in the final analysis real negotiations in fact will have a wide spectrum of political parties, and these will participate, including IFP and many others.*

*I thought he spoke very well and I could hear, now and then, applause from the press people, which I think is a little unusual. I thought that the press would be at him, you know, (?going) at him with their claws and wanting to get very near him with attacks. But it came out so beautifully well, so orderly. I thought that was great, and I was also pleased to know that the great Congressman Bill Gray was also there when he met some congressmen in the morning, at one time or another.*

*And, of course, the president was not without humor, either. I sort of liked the idea when somebody said: Will there be a black prime minister. In his answer he indicated that, oh, yes, a black man can go anywhere in the new constitution that is to come, and he could even become prime minister if there is one. Of course, there is none at the moment. And there was a lady laughing at that. I thought that was really good. He came out very well.*

The deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was not available for comment today as he was attending an emergency meeting of the ANC's National Executive Committee. However, ANC spokesman Mr. Sakkie Makusama was prepared to react.

[Makusama] *Well, the ANC has not yet formulated an official reaction to the tour of President de Klerk in Washington. However, we have responded to a number of questions that have been raised by the media in relation to that, particularly the question of President Bush accepting the idea that the process of change in South Africa is irreversible. We feel at this stage it is not a helpful position for the American Government to adopt because, as long as the sovereignty remains in the hands of the present legislative structures there is no way one can talk about irreversibility. That is precisely the point that the Conservative Party makes, that an election is necessary. If they won an election they could reverse everything.*

*So our view is that irreversibility will only be reached at a point when in fact the present legislative structures cannot change or reverse the decisions and the movement that has taken place so far. There is nothing constitutionally that stops them from doing that at this stage.*

*The other important matter that has been raised in the media recently is in relation to the Press Club talk in Washington, particularly the issue of the possibility of one person, one vote, or votes of equal weight, as he put in in the press club. Our view is that this is not something new that President de Klerk has said. It's something that has been said in South Africa as well. But as a person who watched the question-and-answer session on television last night, I was quite concerned that the answer was not as unequivocal as it is made to be in the press this morning. It seems to be qualified by a number of things which, if one went into them, could raise a lot of questions. However, we take it as the view of the National Party government at this stage, which they are entitled to.*

Mr. Bennie Alexander, secretary general of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], expressed the following views on Mr. de Klerk's visit to reporter Fritz Greveling:

[Alexander] *The PAC is not particularly concerned about where Mr. F. W. de Klerk goes or where he does not go. But what is significant about the events over the past few days is the fact that the U. S. President felt that the time is not yet ready to remove sanctions. We concur with him on that because, unless you have an agreement on what we believe to be a constituent assembly and the ballot is secured, then only at that point in time can one think in terms of the isolation campaign being called off.*

*The statement by the state president of South Africa that there is going to be a vote of what he calls of equal value, well, that is sort of news to us because we of the PAC constantly hear talk about white people needing a vote of a special kind, where they are able to have veto domination, according to the way they say, to protect themselves. That is something else altogether from what we have heard the state president say abroad over there. Those, I think, are some of the comments that we can make at this point in time.*

[Greveling] *During his address to the National Press Club Mr. De Klerk mentioned the PAC by name and said the PAC should also become involved in negotiations. What is your comment on that?*

[Alexander] *Well, it's already common knowledge that the government did take active steps of trying to get the PAC involved by writing a letter to us, which we have discussed, which we have taken to our members, and which we feel as an executive that we will decide as soon as we've been able to solicit the entire body of opinion within our organization, and that is the exercise we are busy with. As soon as that exercise is completed—which I hope will be soon—the president of the PAC, Mr. Mthopeng, will himself announce the PAC's response to the invitation.*

Next, a reaction from Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives:

[Hendrickse] *I've been most impressed with the visit of the state president to Washington in the United States;*

*impressed with the fact that he was absolutely honest in what he said. He knew exactly what he was saying, what he believed in, and he certainly represented the interests of the majority of South Africans. If Americans are not now convinced about his and our sincerity about political change in South Africa, I believe that they will never believe the truth of what is happening here.*

*This certainly was a most successful visit, and most impressive. I'm particularly also impressed with the attitude of President Bush and the acclamation that he received as the Press Club lunch. President De Klerk has indicated not only to the United States but I believe that the message has gone out to all world powers and the international world that, while we will not allow or tolerate internal interference, we ourselves are determined, in spite of difficulties, in spite of all kinds of obstacles in the way of reform. I certainly welcome the fact that he says reform is irreversible, and will support him, certainly, to the hilt, in that process as we get reform going.*

#### Defense Minister on CIA Nuclear Weapons Memo

MB2709124590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1201 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 27 SAPA—An American Central Intelligence Agency memorandum which allegedly confirms the existence of South Africa's nuclear weapons programme was on Thursday [27 Sep] dismissed as "archaic speculative allegations" by Dr. Das Herbst, media spokesman for defence minister Gen. Magnus Malan.

While he would not comment on such allegations, said Dr. Herbst, "it is interesting to note that the allegations were dug up right on the heels of the most constructive visit by a South African state president ever."

ARMSCOR's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] public relations spokesman, Mr. B. Retief, said "the so-called revelations were merely another rehash which has been going on for 12 years, and ARMSCOR simply has no comment on these allegations whatsoever."

The National Resources Defence Council [NRDC], an American environmental activist group, on Wednesday released pages of the CIA memo entitled "the 22 September 1979 event", which it obtained under the Freedom of Information law.

The memo—which has portions that have been blacked-out—discussed a nuclear test over unfrequented international waters in the southern hemisphere on September 22, 1979. The memo concluded South Africa was the most likely source, according to the group.

The NRDC stated the CIA memo thus "officially confirms for the first time the existence of South Africa's nuclear weapons programme and provides disturbing new details about it."

"South Africa's nuclear programme has never been officially documented or confirmed and its policy of secrecy and nuclear ambiguity has obscured essential facts," the group added.

The document was released publicly only a day after President F. W. de Klerk became the first South African head of government in 45 years to make an official visit to the United States.

#### **BEELD Interviews Finance Minister Du Plessis**

*MB2609101390 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
25 Sep 90 p 13*

[Interview with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis by Theuns van der Westhuizen; date and place not specified]

[Text] QUESTION: The National Party [NP] is working quickly toward the new South Africa, but the right wing is simultaneously claiming increasing support to the detriment of the NP. Is that so?

ANSWER: The NP expected it would at times have to do things that would make it unpopular until people understood them completely, and that some people would even leave the party because of that. Although we try to put our message across so as to lose as little support as possible, we made provision in our planning for this, so that we would not be surprised if it were to happen.

We were surprised...that the NP is still widely and enthusiastically supported, and according to our best information, we really suffered few losses because we regained previous support and enlisted new support.

QUESTION: Nevertheless, the Conservative Party [CP] is claiming to have increased its support...

ANSWER: It is only reasonable to say the CP has seldom had such fertile breeding ground as it does presently...and if it did not truly dramatically or at least spectacularly make headway, it would have to realize there is something fundamentally and structurally wrong with it.

It is, however, very illuminating that we are winning back support in places where people have already had an opportunity to get to know the CP.

It should not require much research from the CP to establish that many people are becoming impatient because they have been waiting for ten years for workable partition plans. All they get is a hunger diet about partition while they are overfed negative anti-government injections. The voters have the right to ask: "What hope does the CP hold for me besides telling me what I should oppose? Besides, I do not want to live in the CP homeland—who is going to state my case in rest of South Africa, where there is going to be powersharing?"

QUESTION: The CP says the government is leaving the whites in the lurch. Is that so?

ANSWER: No, it is definitely not so. We are doing things differently from the past and it demands information and consideration to understand. The right wing is going from platform to platform saying that, but if it were true that through our plans we will leave the whites in the lurch, the CP should leave us absolutely unhindered to tell our story to the people so that we then in terms of CP thinking can turn good Nationalists into good CP's.

The reality is that they disrupt our meetings to prevent us from telling whites that the whites' best interests are going to be served by the NP policy of justice for all, and powersharing without domination.

When people understand the NP message, they realize the CP is going to lead whites into a dead end street and retrogression is the unavoidable result of CP policy. That is the real reason for CP violence at meetings.

QUESTION: How do you explain that?

ANSWER: The fact that they want to do it agrees with the leadership provided by the CP leader, Dr. A.P. Treurnicht, namely that they should not accept the routes and result of democracy resignedly. Breaking up meetings coincides totally with Dr. Treurnicht's implicit guidelines, that even if they were to lose a referendum, the outcome should not be accepted, and they should consider continuing with passive resistance. One shudders if one thinks about what lies ahead if Inkatha, the African National Congress, and other important political groups in the country display the same contempt for democracy as that which the CP leader is inspiring his party to.

QUESTION: The CP says it believes in justice...

ANSWER: The question of what the meaning of justice is to them arises instinctively. Is justice for the CP only for it to have its way, or does it accept the point of departure of democracy as justice in the sense of political expression of will?

The mistaken view and mistaken suggestion that it would be democratic and a supporter of justice, together with the intolerance of differing views, is further embodied in Dr. Treurnicht's reaction to the state president's invitation to the CP to participate in talks.

It is clear Dr. Treurnicht says he will negotiate, provided he is assured he will have his way, and that is that there should be a return to apartheid.

In reality apartheid as it was originally visualized, had started coming to an end during Dr. Treurnicht's time in the NP, with the acceptance of basic powersharing with coloreds and Indians. He denies this fact, but his denial does not undo the reality of the NP's 1977 proposals.



### **PAC Targets Police, Soldiers in Townships**

*MB2609114390 Johannesburg SOWETAN  
in English 26 Sep 90 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "PAC Says its Army is Involved in Reef War"]

[Text] Guerillas of the Pan-Africanist Congress's [PAC] military wing, the African People's Liberation Army [APLA], have been involved in the recent wave of violence which claimed more than 800 lives in townships of the Reef, according to PAC defence secretary Mr. Sabelo Phama.

In an interview with the Sowetan in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Sunday [23 Sep] after the PAC's three-day consultative conference, Phama said there was a direct involvement of APLA forces in the recent violence on the Reef.

However, Phama said APLA's targets in the violence were not ordinary township residents, but "the police, soldiers and enemy agents who are in the first line of our operations."

"Our involvement in what has been going on in the townships, it must be clear, is not an anti-negotiations position. It is not our intention to use APLA forces to stop the talks between the Government and the ANC," he said.

Phama said the PAC believed "in a people's war which is meant to increase our people's fighting capacity."

### **'Escalation' of Armed Struggle Urged**

*MB2709133090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1311 GMT 27 Sep 90*

[By Johnny Masilela]

Johannesburg Sept 27 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] General Secretary Benny Alexander on Thursday [27 Sep] called for an escalation of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, before a constituent assembly could be established. He was a guest speaker at the third biennial congress of the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) in Johannesburg.

In an apparent reference to the PAC's recent Harare deliberations on the government's invitation to the movement to join exploratory talks, Mr Alexander said: "The PAC and its allies are under furious attack and vilification campaigns by a section of the liberal media. During the past week, we saw attacks on the PAC leadership for being democratic." He said his organisation was under attack for merely allowing its grassroots members the opportunity to decide on certain issues.

"Some journalists came to this congress today with the express purpose of seeing what negative issues they can dig up and amplify," he claimed.

However, the PAC had no mandate to negotiate with the "illegal settler minority," and the only democratic and legitimate process for negotiating a new constitution was

based on a constituent assembly, based on one-person one-vote on a common voters' roll in a unitary state.

The election process would give legitimacy and a mandate to the exercise and the outcome of the election would determine representivity, Mr Alexander said.

He received roaring applause from the estimated 200-strong audience when he said that, before a constituent assembly could be established, there should be an escalation of the struggle on all fronts and that also included the armed struggle.

On the wave of violence at the Witwatersrand, Mr Alexander said "We are told this is the work of an undefinable, undeterminable, unspecifiable, unknown and mysterious so-called third force. What is interesting is that the first and second forces are as mysterious and undefined as the third."

He suggested that the perpetrators of the train violence and other incidents are in the camp of the oppressor and that it was not true that they were unknown. The traitors are those who are armed by the security forces and who escalate the violence either officially or unofficially, he claimed.

Mr Alexander further said sections of the liberation movement, through an ill-conceived quest for complete political hegemony, are party to the carnage. This was regrettable, he said—and the PAC reiterated its offer to mediate among the oppressed, warring parties, Mr Alexander concluded.

### **Democrats' De Beer Discusses Economic Policy**

*MB2509114290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1022 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA—South Africa has a huge task of nation-building, which demands excellent economic management as well as constitutional wisdom, says the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer.

Dr de Beer on Tuesday [25 Sep] night addressed the Islamic Bank and Islamic Business Chamber in Fordsburg, Johannesburg. He said South Africa had provided a fascinating laboratory in which to observe economics during the post-World War II period.

"In the late '40s and early '50s, there was a pretty widespread belief in the world that governments could and should play constructive parts in guiding and controlling their economies, with a view both to creating certain types of society and to promoting economic progress and better living standards. The evidence now from all parts of the world after 40 years is that governments cannot create wealth. Only people can do that," Dr de Beer noted. "Indeed, government interference in the economy is bound to cost money, to slow or eliminate economic growth, to make people poorer."



Dr de Beer said that achieving political stability was not the only condition South Africa should meet to encourage foreign investment and encourage economic growth. Also required was for the government to restrain and reduce its own expenditure—"so that resources can be diverted from the notoriously unproductive public sector to the private sector, which is where creative growth can occur."

"The hugely expensive apartheid structures of our government—like 14 departments of health—must end speedily; South Africa cannot afford a massive defence establishment (as distinct from an adequate police force); and widespread deregulation and judicious privatisation can contribute much to the diversion of resources," he said.

Dr de Beer believed that South Africa would have to turn to manufacturing for export markets, as "in all likelihood, our great gold mining industry is on the wane."

"Our agriculture, while it does remarkably well in many ways, will always be limited by poor soils and inadequate rainfall. It is to manufacturing that we will have to turn and specifically and especially to manufacture for export markets. This is a tremendous challenge, because this means out-and-out competition with all the nations of the world including the highly successful nations of the Pacific Rim."

He said in the short-term, the vital need was to bring the endemic violence in South African society under control, so that at least a measure of confidence could be restored. Another short-term factor of importance was the interest rate.

"For the time being, the governor of the Reserve Bank is, quite properly, seeking to restrict the money supply and keep the rate high in order to squeeze inflation downwards. But, of course, expensive money does discourage both investment and consumption, and there is no doubt that the interest rate is contributing considerably to the recession we are experiencing at the moment."

He said the medium-term prospects would depend on the resumption of investment, both from foreign and local sources.

"This is what can begin to create the enormous number of jobs we need, and increase income and savings," he said. Again, a prerequisite would be political stability—which he saw as "the writing and implementation of a democratic constitution." Another prerequisite would be the restoration of good international relationships and the ending of all sanctions.

For the long-term, he said at the top of the list of requirements would be a sound education for the masses—with the balance tilted more towards technical education and training than has previously been the case.

"Next, housing and services planned and designed to provide a decent, secure quality of life. Third, an outward orientation in all that we do: free market, minimal tariff protection; thorough market research to seek opportunities for exports; intelligent international representation on the business as well as the political level. Above all, a unity of national purpose: the understanding that we are one nation, and that we shall sink or swim together. While we all wish to respect the cultural dignity of our people, we simply cannot afford regional or tribal or sectional conflict," he said.

### ANC's Mbeki Denies Irreversibility of Change

MB2609155790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1500 GMT 26 SEP 90

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 26 SAPA—The process of change in South Africa is not yet irreversible, African National Congress [ANC] head of international affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki said in Pretoria on Wednesday [26 Sep].

Speaking at the University of Pretoria at the invitation of the Centre for Human Rights Studies and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr Mbeki said sanctions should not yet be dropped. "Sanctions have been an important element in bringing us to where we are now. I won't contest that (President F W) de Klerk is irreversibly committed to change. This does not mean the process itself is irreversible."

He said many things including the recent violence could derail the process. The violence was not erupting spontaneously, said Mr Mbeki. "It is organised, orchestrated and inspired by people opposed to the reform process."

He said this was not idle speculation but a reflection of real information the ANC had received. "It is obvious there are elements in society opposed to change—so much so they take up arms."

He said the Iron Fist measures, initiated by the government and aimed at stopping the violence, were misdirected. "It is aimed at ordinary people. It is not ordinary people (who are) initiating the violence."

Mr Mbeki warned the violence could escalate to the point where it could delay negotiations. He said the ANC was committed to finding a negotiated settlement as soon as possible. "The first thing to decide is a set of constitutional principles which will provide the framework for a new constitution."

He said it was also essential to discuss the economy. "There is an enormous amount of poverty in the country. It is useless to deliver one-man, one-vote if you can't deliver at least one meal per day per person. A political solution must include an economic one."

Mr Mbeki was accosted by demonstrating rightwing students on his arrival at the university but was well-received at the hall where a rousing rendition of Nkosi

Sikelele i Afrika drowned out the folk songs sung by rightwing stalwarts outside the hall.

### **Invites Right-Wingers To Negotiations**

*MB2609154790 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 90*

[Text] A member of the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, says advocates of an Afrikaner Volkstaat [Afrikaner Homeland] are welcome to discuss the idea at the negotiating table.

In an address at the University of Pretoria, Mr. Mbeki invited all rightwingers, including the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, to take part in the negotiating process. He also extended the invitation to the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr. Mbeki said the decision to accept or reject the Afrikaner Volkstaat did not lie with the ANC. The advocates of the idea had to air it at the negotiating table when it would be discussed.

Mr. Mbeki said the ANC was willing to cooperate fully with the government to end violence in this country, however, his organization believed that the government's Operation Iron Fist was misdirected. He said it was not ordinary people who were causing the violence, but people opposed to the process of negotiation. Mr. Mbeki said the government should employ security forces against those responsible, and that the ANC would support efforts to stop these groups from killing more people. He said the ANC had presented the police with information about hostels where weapons were stored and with the names of certain individuals.

### **AMRSCOR, SADF Face Cuts in Next Budget**

*MB2609173990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1641 GMT 26 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 26 SAPA—Further cuts and rationalisation, including staff reductions, are being planned for ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and the SA Defence Force [SADF], says the minister of defence, Genl Magnus Malan.

In a statement issued on his behalf in Pretoria on Wednesday [26 Sep], it was revealed the cuts and reductions are due to coincide with South Africa's 1991 budget, and is in line with government's future economic priorities. Gen Malan's plans have already been approved by the Cabinet, the statement added.

Further details about the cuts and rationalisation, including staff reductions, will be made available at a later, and as yet unspecified, date, the statement said.

As with the rationalisation steps announced in January this year, the SADF and ARMSCOR has this time planned ahead too, according to the statement. Gen

Malan said the cuts and reductions will unfortunately affect staff in both the sadf and armscor. He thanked in advance those who will be affected by the cut-backs for their services.

Gen Malan further gave an undertaking that ARMSCOR and the SADF will do everything in their power to handle with compassion and fairness those affected.

These latest cut-backs fall in line with developments elsewhere in the world, as well as making provisions for a relatively conflict-free situation in South Africa in the future. The planned cuts and reductions would in no way affect South Africa's military preparedness, Genl Malan added.

### **27 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

*MB2709111790*

[Editorial report]

### **THE CITIZEN**

De Klerk's U.S. Visit 'Breakthrough'—"State President de Klerk can be well satisfied with his meeting with President Bush," states Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 September in a page 6 editorial. "Although there are no immediate gains to be discerned, Mr de Klerk has achieved a diplomatic and psychological breakthrough of great consequence for South Africa." "Relations with the United States have come out of the deep freeze. And South Africa is returning to the community of nations as a country that is changing dramatically."

### **BUSINESS DAY**

ANC Continues 'To Refine' Economic Policy—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 September in a page 6 editorial notes "The African National Congress [ANC], wrong-footed by President de Klerk's policies, has been struggling for many months to formulate an economic policy that will both meet the aspirations of its followers and avoid the destruction of the economy that seems to befall all socialist states. The damaging notion of nationalisation, which has already alienated the vast majority of European and American businessmen and potential investors, has been steadily watered down." "It is to the credit of the ANC economic planners that, through all the confusion of ideological collapse, they have kept working away to refine their policy ideas."

### **SOWETAN**

Government Should Cancel Curfew—"If there is one thing that the National party Government has perfected it is shooting itself in the foot," opines Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in a page 6 editorial on 27 September. "The curfew imposed in several areas on the Reef is an example." "We are in the dark old days of the pass laws," and "many township residents are defying the curfew regulations, actually courting arrest." "The

police are thus thrust into a dilemma," for "there is nothing worse than a toothless law. The Government should not have gone ahead with the curfew regulations. The least they could do now is to lift it immediately before there is embarrassment all around."

#### CAPE TIMES

'Impartial' Law Enforcement Needed—"President de Klerk's additional measures to bring peace to the troubled townships of the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal] triangle and build confidence between the police and residents are thoroughly welcome," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 September in a page 4 editorial. De Klerk also announced the "pending appointment of an independent, highly-respected person" to investigate complaints against the security forces and other government institutions. However, "it is one thing to restore order. It is another thing to maintain the peace, which cannot be done unless wrongdoers are exposed and punished and law enforcement is seen to be consistent, impartial and efficient."

#### CITY PRESS

Operation Iron Fist Should Be 'Temporary'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 23 September in a page 8 editorial discusses the police's Operation Iron Fist to curtail township violence by noting "We also hope the government's 'iron-fist' strategy is temporary. While it might be easy for the police to put an end to the violence, the government should look at the cause of the violence." Also, the government should "tackle unemployment, homelessness, and as a matter of urgency, the education crisis. Without doing this, 'Operation Iron Fist' is doomed."

Education Department Should Be Shut Down—A second editorial on the same page proclaims "The dirt within the Department of Education and Training has finally risen to the surface. It is a pity it took so long to expose the corruption within a department that has caused so much harm to our people." "We are pleased action has been taken against certain officials and that some face prosecution, but we feel the government is still treating symptoms rather than the causes. We again suggest the closing down of this department and the creation of one education department."

## Angola

### Savimbi Speaks on Departure to U.S. 26 Sep

MB2709072690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Interview with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi before his departure to the United States from Jamba on 26 September—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade President, you are about to leave for the United States. Could you tell us what is the specific aim of your visit to that country?

[Savimbi] Well, everybody knows that the United States provides efficient assistance to our movement. Every now and then we need to exchange views with U.S. officials not only about Angolan affairs, but about Africa and the world as well. So that's why I am leaving for Washington, heading a UNITA delegation.

[Reporter] Comrade president, do you intend to talk to President George Bush about aid to UNITA?

[Savimbi] No. I understand that it's our adversaries who wish to transform U.S. aid to UNITA into a stumbling block. The United States has declared on several occasions that it would continue providing such aid to our movement until national reconciliation, democracy, and free and fair elections were fulfilled. Therefore, I am not going to discuss the question of aid.

[Reporter] Will you discuss the ongoing negotiations?

[Savimbi] Of course. At present, Angolans, particularly the combatants who have spent 15 years in the bush, are worried about the quickest way of achieving a cease-fire and mutual recognition so that we may rapidly create an atmosphere leading to elections. I am going to discuss this matter at length so that the Americans can strongly back the negotiating process.

[Reporter] Comrade president, are you happy with the manner the Luanda government has [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] No. We expected the Luanda leaders to be more objective and to the point, rather than using food aid as a political weapon. Moreover, a number of officials from humanitarian organizations who went to Luanda left with empty promises.

Today the Luanda government says that aid for UNITA-controlled residents should be sent via Namibia, but destined to Cuito Cuanavale from where FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units would distribute food to our people. This is a flagrant contradiction of what they pledged to humanitarian organizations and the United Nations. Moreover, this is to go back on their word, and what is more, our people cannot receive food from FAPLA because those who attack us with toxic bombs would seize this golden opportunity and send us poisoned food.

We will have lengthy discussions with humanitarian organizations and the U.S. Government so that the MPLA may be more specific about the food aid—that is, whether it wants to be involved in the relief operation or not. We also want other African countries to take part in this humanitarian program so that we may save human lives who would otherwise die in a matter of two or three months.

[Reporter] Turning to the question of the ongoing negotiations in Portugal—Comrade President, are you optimistic?

[Savimbi] To tell you the truth, I could quote Dr. Durao Barroso, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, in that I am prudently optimistic because I feel that there is a call everywhere, urging us to achieve peace in Angola.

I could mention the letter that I recently received from the bishops in which they urged the president of the Luanda government to achieve peace quickly, so it is in this framework that I am optimistic. Why do I say, prudently? Because the Luanda leaders are confirming what certain African politicians have stated—namely, that the Luanda government is like a Hydra. One never knows with which head one is dealing. Whenever an MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] official says something positive, immediately there is a contradictory statement.

We hope that now the MPLA leaders will realize, like the world and ourselves, that the time has come to end the war.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, do you think that the Soviet and U.S. participation will help the negotiating process?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. I think it was a good idea that we immediately supported. The MPLA had some reservations. We believe that the two superpowers are determined to end regional conflicts that are still a consequence of the cold war between them. I honestly believe that if the Soviets want to play an important and constructive role, they should advise their Luanda clients that it's no longer worthwhile to continue fighting because no war will be won in Angola. It's only peace that can be won.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, you have been (?quoted) as saying that you wanted President Mobutu Sese Seko to resume his mediating role. This has been rejected by the MPLA. Aren't you happy with the Portuguese mediation?

[Savimbi] I am happy with the Portuguese mediation. There has been a misunderstanding. During my recent visit to Kinshasa, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko gave me a verbal message from the OAU commission on southern African affairs, which had been taken to Kinshasa by Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress. We are still considering this



message, which said that the African countries still had confidence in the mediation of President Mobutu.

There are two issues at stake here: Whether UNITA accepted the message conveyed by Nelson Mandela, or whether Africa wants the mediation of President Mobutu. In due course we will confirm the facts about this message. As for the mediator, we will only have one if the two sides agree to that. However, we believe that Angola as a whole should have some sort of relations with President Mobutu Sese Seko who is one of our country's major neighbors.

[Reporter] MPLA MiG's bombed the Caiundo, Ebo, and (?Mulembe) areas on 24 and 25 September. There were UNITA-controlled populations there. UNITA has also launched several attacks around Luanda and in central Angola. Dr. Savimbi, have these attacks had any (?impact) on the ongoing round of negotiations?

[Savimbi] We deplore the fact that there are still attacks taking place inside the country, because in every war the victims are always civilians. However, we should realize that this war has been going on for 15 years, but not because a group of bandits had decided to plunder, kill, and destroy as the MPLA claims. It is not correct to say that this war has been going on for 15 years because a ringleader decided to create unrest in the country. What we have had was a 15-year-old armed resistance because of very specific political reasons that were not adhered to under the terms of the Alvor Accords. The moment the MPLA seized power with Cuban help, the priority was for the Angolan patriots to resist like they did against Portuguese colonialism. So, we should first have sympathy for the people when assessing this problem. That's why we ought to move quickly in order to end the war. However, it is also important that the political reasons that have made the patriots take up arms should be attended to, satisfied, and respected.

So if the MPLA continues to use its MiG's, UNITA will be forced to react. We deplore it. We need to have a cease-fire that can come about as a result of a balance of forces, instead of weaknesses from whatever quarter. We regret that raids will take place, but we are willing to make all efforts to reach a satisfactory solution. It should also be an honorable solution for those patriots who have defended Angola in jails, in the bush, and in valleys. That's why the Cubans are leaving our country.

[Reporter] Comrade president, the multiparty system is making inroads in Africa: Ivory Coast, Zaire, Gabo, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and now Zambia. Comrade president, how do you view this phenomenon, something that UNITA alone has been defending for 15 years now?

[Savimbi] I think we are happy because often when we spoke to friends and foes, they used to say we were insane. They used to tell us: Look around your country and you will find one party states and dictatorships. How do you want your country to be the exception?

However, there is no doubt that for the past 15 years we have stood for democracy and a multiparty system. Now the African countries say we are historically right because we have never wavered since 1975, regarding the most profound political demands of all our people. That's why a wise man used to say one only gets up early when one wakes up in his [words indistinct].

[Reporter] So, when will we have free elections in Angola?

[Savimbi] UNITA has consistently called for a cease-fire by the end of the year and for free and fair elections to be held in Angola in 1991. We cannot accept that countries that had one-party systems, like Zaire, Zambia, and Ivory Coast were quick to introduce constitutional changes, but in Angola somebody wants to impose a referendum on us. We will use our military and political might, as well as our diplomatic influence, to end the war, but we insist that free and fair elections should be held and observed by reputable international organizations.

[Reporter] There have been reports about the creation of a third force to make obstacles for UNITA. Comrade President, who is involved in this plot? Are you afraid of this force?

[Savimbi] Well, this has happened several times. While we were still fighting against the Portuguese in 1973, the MPLA went to Bukavu and established a front that has never worked. It was not a front against colonialism, but against UNITA because we were the only ones fighting inside the country.

There are mercenaries in Europe—the same who were defeated by the MPLA in northern Angola. There is activity going on to establish a third force. In addition to the European mercenaries, there are also economic interests shamefully involved with the MPLA regime that reject the idea of a responsible and democratic regime running the affairs of Angola.

We are neither afraid of a third nor a fourth force. Those who have not been able to face the Cubans and remained in the background in view of the Soviet-Cuban-MPLA alliance do not stand a chance of occupying the position UNITA has been holding with such dignity.

[Reporter] Our people are tired of war, corruption, and the incompetence of the Luanda government. Comrade President, do you have any message of hope for the Angolan people and our Armed Forces?

[Savimbi] Of course. The Angolan people must believe that we are approaching the end of a long night. Our people have suffered a great deal for the past 15 years. There has never been a war like this, with so many dead and so much destruction. Our land has seen devices that no other African country has. Our skies have seen and are still seeing MiG's. Foreign expeditionary corps have ruled our country; therefore, our people must realize that

there are clear signs that our goals will be achieved soon. We would like it to happen as soon as possible.

We would like to ask the Angolan people not to stay idle, waiting for UNITA to resolve the problems with the MPLA. The Cubans are leaving our country. They are no longer vast areas occupied by the Cubans. The Angolan people ought to adopt an aggressive political stance.

The MPLA has lied when it said it would allow civic organizations to operate, like the case of ACA [Angola Civic Association]. The MPLA has banned these organizations.

We want to fight for a glorious political future in our country; therefore, it is necessary that the people, students, trade unions, peasants, local government officials, traditional chiefs, and everybody else should take part in political activities to contest the current government. Let us look at what happened in East Germany, in Romania, in Poland, and in certain African countries. The people raised and demanded their most profound aspirations.

In Angola the conditions are even better because there is an armed resistance movement. There is a political movement present everywhere that can give its helping hand and encourage people. So we think that together with our people we may speed up the time for peace in Angola.

As for UNITA's Armed Forces we only have a few words to say. They were the guarantors of resistance. They are the ones who have paid with their blood and sweat so that today we could see the faint light looming on the horizon. They should not forget that one can only win with the support of the people. They should join and defend the people. They should not feel despondent because the enemy is very scared of our armed forces.

The armed forces should continue to be the guarantors of the process for peace and democracy in our country. UNITA's leadership will always stand by our armed forces.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Dr. Savimbi.

[Savimbi] Thank you very much.

## Madagascar

### \* Six-Month Oil Reserve; No Immediate Concern

90AF0654C Antananarivo MIDI MADAGASIKARA  
in French 9 Aug 90 pp 3, 4

[Article by J.E.R.: "The Petroleum Crisis and Us—Reserves for Six Months and No Immediate Increase in Gasoline Prices But..."; first paragraph is MIDI MADAGASIKARA introduction]

[Text] The Iraqi-American-Kuwaiti conflict is getting bogged down. And runs the risk, from one moment to the next, of sliding into an international armed confrontation. The whole world is rising up. The Arab countries

are procrastinating. The stock exchanges are depressed. The Dow Jones is panicking. The price of crude is firing up. And recession threatens the world economy. And yet, Antananarivo is going about its daily business as if nothing was going on. National dialogue. Island games. And news events.

There is no rushing to the gas stations. Neither are people lined up with cans for heating oil. The gas station attendants are yawning their ears off [as published]. Since yesterday afternoon, SOLIMA [Malagasy Petroleum Company] has even flooded the capital with full tanks of gas. Indirect psychological response to the petroleum crisis that the local media have the knack to dramatize?

Nothing is less certain. At higher levels they are starting to take things seriously. We learned from a reliable source that the day before yesterday, a meeting of the Council of Ministers was even called to study the matter.

"There is no reason to worry," they assure us. "We still have reserves for six months," the same source told us.

The consumers can sleep...on one ear. The not very reassuring comments from our colleagues at Antenne 2 has led it be clearly understood that the Western economy is entering a phase of lean years. Recession is in sight.

This eruption in the price of crude, which has gone from \$17 a barrel to \$28—that is to say an increase of more than 60 percent—has gripped the international financial mechanisms. "This will lead to an increase in the cost of credit and a rise in interest rates," they explained.

It so happens that we are indebting ourselves to the West. We are trading with the West. And when the West and the Arab countries drink, Madagascar raises its glass.

In a snowball effect, the price of imported goods will follow the path upwards. And, as an indirect result, Madagascar will import a disastrous inflation to balance its balance of payments. Even though this heating up could raise the price of raw materials on the market. Such as coffee.

The future depends on the length of that conflict. Will Madagascar, which currently uses the "call for international offers" to stock up on fuel, have to follow the example of the international community and boycott Kuwaiti or Iraqi oil if the case presents itself?

"Let us not be alarmed," an official of SOLIMA said when contacted by phone yesterday late in the afternoon. "We are still adequately well off and besides, at the present time it is the French Total company that provides our needs." Hence it remains to be seen what Total will do for the next delivery...

1979. The second petroleum crisis excessively compromised the investment policy. 1990. Another crisis has arisen at a time when Madagascar, with an officially announced growth rate of 4.5 percent according to

officials, is on a good path toward recovery... Will history repeat itself? Once again, public opinion turns toward OMNIS [National Military Office for Strategic Industries] and its petroleum research.

### Mauritius

#### \* Rodriguez Expresses Concern Over 'Republic'

90AF0649B Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
17 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] The proposed raising of Mauritius to the status of a republic is making the people of Rodriguez fearful, the leader of the Rally of the People of Rodriguez (RPR), France Felicite, has stated.

The people of Rodriguez are afraid of this project, which no one has gone there to explain to them. "No one came to explain to them what is happening," he said. Nor do the people of Rodriguez know what the role and the status of Rodriguez in a Mauritian republic would be, he added. "Personally, I hope that a little time will be taken to explain to the people of Rodriguez what is involved before going forward," he went on to say.

"In 1968, when independence was proclaimed, there was the same ill-defined situation," the leader of the RPR said. "The population of Rodriguez saw the police parading. They removed the Union Jack and put a four-colored flag in its place, but no one really understood what was happening," he said. There have even been violent reactions and the police have had to intervene, the former minister for Rodriguez added.

He said that he would like the government to take the trouble to explain to the people of Rodriguez what the republic is and what its implications will be, in order to prevent these things from happening again. He emphasized that there is no reason to oppose a republic, but he simply hopes that the people of Rodriguez will have the time to understand it.

France Felicite also made a lengthy criticism of the administration of Rodriguez and its development since Serge Clair has held the post of minister for the island. Everything has gone from bad to worse since 1987, whether it be in the realm of health, the creation of jobs, education, agriculture, or environmental protection, he went on to say.

He stated that he and Nicolas Von-Mally are currently in Mauritius to talk with the authorities involved and the politicians of all hues, and to discuss these problems. The creation of jobs and the water supply are the priority concerns on Rodriguez, in his estimation.

He hopes to meet with a number of industrialists in Mauritius to encourage them to establish branches on Rodriguez, and thus to provide its citizens with jobs. At present, he said, there is an "exodus" of young people from Rodriguez to Mauritius, where they hope to find jobs in the factories in the free zone.

This exodus of young people from Rodriguez has saddened a number of families on the island, he went on to say. He estimated that the majority of the families on Rodriguez have a son or a daughter in Mauritius.

The people of Rodriguez are also concerned about the commissioning of the Mauritius Pride in the near future. People have been heard to say that the cost of transport will be higher with this new vessel, and there is fear that the cost of goods will also go up as a result, Felicite said.

### Mozambique

#### Chissano Departs for New York Meetings 26 Sep

MB2709062890 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano left for New York yesterday to attend a world summit on children. Some 70 heads of state and government will attend the summit, which will be held the 29th and 30th of September. While in New York, President Chissano will address the 45th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Mozambican head of state is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, and Ivone Mau-mane, secretary general of the Followers of the Mozambican Revolution organization.

President Joaquim Chissano was seen off at the Maputo International Airport by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos, Prime Minister Mario Machungo, Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, and the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo.

### Namibia

#### Aid To Angola Subject To Customs Control

MB2609164790 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] The Namibian minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, says Namibia will subject humanitarian aid for Angola to normal customs control. The aid is also to be monitored by the Angolan Government.

Mr. Hamutenya said there was a possibility that the U. S. Government would be invited to join the monitoring team to ensure that no weapons were included in the aid packages.

Agreement had earlier been reached between South Africa, Namibia, and Angola on how the operation would be carried out, and the estimated 150,000 tonnes of supplies required was expected to move through Namibia very soon.



## Seychelles

### Reportage on President's Visit to India

WA26091630

For reportage on the visit by President Rene to India, including reports on his talks with Indian President R. Venkataraman, please see the India section of the 26 September Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## Zimbabwe

### Mugabe Warns Party on Dangers of Capitalism

MB2209140690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1138 GMT 22 Sep 90

[Text] Harare Sept 22 SAPA—First Secretary and President Robert Mugabe on Saturday [22 Sep] warned that dropping socialism in favour of capitalism would bring misery and suffering to the masses of Zimbabwe.

He told the Third Ordinary Session of the 160-member ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Central Committee that Zimbabwe was

still "groaning" under the yoke of capitalism 10 years after political power was transferred to the people.

President Mugabe, who is chairing the two-day meeting at the newly-built party headquarters, said there were suggestions that socialism had failed in Eastern Europe and elsewhere and that his government should drop it as a guiding philosophy for its socio-economic development strategy.

"Is it not ironic that we, who have not been affected much adversely by socialism but have seen the devastating effects of capitalism on us over a 90-year period, should be invited to join in this evil campaign against socialism?" He asked.

"The question, I believe we should begin answering is not whether socialism is good for us, but whether capitalism has done us any good over the 90-year period when it had an unbridled reign.

"The party leadership must, however, not lose their political and ideological bearings and embark on selfish adventures or ventures as they seek for themselves green pastures in the land of capitalism where the masses would forever remain hewers of wood and drawers of water, for even the claim they have to their god-given land would vanish as our socialist approach is dropped in favour of capitalism."

## Ghana

### Commentary on Johnson, ECOMOG in Liberia

AB2609194090 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Richard Afari commentary]

[Text] When Prince Johnson opened a third front in the conflict in Liberia by launching his breakaway faction of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], the Liberian crisis took a definite turn for the worst. The initial fears that followed this unfortunate complication of an already hopeless situation were allayed by subsequent developments which have had far-reaching repercussions but not in ways that were anticipated. Not least of these developments were Prince Johnson's unconditional acceptance of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] intervention to restore peace in war-torn Liberia, his active support for ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in providing military cover for the landing of the peacekeeping forces, and allowing their deployment in the part of Monrovia under his control as well as maintaining a high level of cooperation with the forces. These definitely were positive contributions, and seen against the backdrop of Taylor's hostility, were enough to secure Johnson a moral high ground as far as the peacekeeping operation was concerned.

In the last few weeks, however, one is no longer certain of where Prince Johnson stands in the context of the quest for peace in Liberia. It will be recalled that until last July, Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor had been comrades in arms with a common enemy in the person of Samuel Doe. Then came the split and Johnson launched his breakaway faction with a declaration of war against both Doe and Taylor, his former associate. By the middle of last month, Johnson hit the headlines when Taylor's forces announced they had killed him in an ambush. As it turned out, this was not true. Johnson not only resurrected, so to speak, but went on to take his revenge claiming the ultimate prize of capturing and killing Doe, a feat which Taylor had on several occasions, nearly but never quite, succeeded in achieving.

Setting aside the tragi-comic dimensions of this scenario, Johnson's recourse to the military solution rather than the political settlement and his swift declaration of presidential ambitions came as a complete reversal of his previous positions, and for that matter, raised eyebrows. The impact was decisive: not only did the incident erode Johnson's profile, it also brought under closer scrutiny, perhaps for the first time, the motives of his unpredictable postures. One can no longer seriously speak of Johnson's commitment to peace. The resultant escalation of hostilities called into serious question the Mediation Committee's perception of events and of the Liberian conflict as a whole. Doe's death at the hands of

Johnson has meant a reshaping of perspectives in terms of the realities of the situation on the ground and of how to end the crisis.

Obviously this accounts for the abandonment of ECOMOG's defensive posture in favor of a more aggressive stance. The circumstances of Doe's death also meant that a second look has had to be taken at ECOMOG as an institution or mechanism for responding effectively and constructively to the realities and challenges of the Liberian situation. The restructuring of the force, which has included the appointment of a field commander and a strengthening of its offensive capability in terms of troop levels and equipment, are in line with the new role the force is expected to play. It is also hoped that Charles Taylor's acceptance of a truce and the lull in hostilities over the last few days would mark a turning point in the crisis.

However, Taylor's intention to organize elections next month and reports that Johnson will not allow any Ghanaian in Liberia to travel back home leave much to be desired. The thrust of the ECOMOG initiative is rightly shifting from peacekeeping to peacemaking. The relocation of the Monitoring Group's headquarters to make for more neutrality is, without doubt, a positive step toward the realization of this objective.

## Ivory Coast

### Former Mayor Renounces Presidential Ambitions

AB2609220690 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Rumor had it in the past few days that the former mayor of Abidjan, Mr. Emmanuel Dioulo, a militant in the opposition, had decided to run in the presidential elections. In a declaration made today, he denied that and reaffirmed that he belongs to the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA]. Let us listen to Mr. Emmanuel Dioulo.

[Begin Dioulo recording] From today, 26 September 1990, I inform all my brothers and sisters that I no longer belong to any opposition party, and furthermore I am in no way a candidate for the upcoming presidential elections of 1990. I solemnly confirm my membership to the PDCI-RDA. I reaffirm my determination to fight alongside our president to combat all those who, from near or far, are bent on destabilizing our country politically and economically. I remain by the side of President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, to whom I avow total loyalty. I join all the sincere militants of the PDCI to support our president and to let the party triumph in the elections at all levels. [end recording]

### Calm Returns to National University Campus

AB2609182490 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 26 Sep 90 p 2

[Excerpt] Has the storm of sterile protest definitely passed? During a tour of the campus yesterday, we noted that

following the reaction of those who did not respond to the violence perpetrated by a handful of extremists, calm returned to campus. The broken glass was completely cleaned up, and students were quietly walking through the campus and telling their friends who were absent during the incidents what happened. Classes resumed in the various faculties under the watchful eyes of the security forces on campus. Their presence is not disrupting anything, but they are playing a dissuasive role.

In the university hostels, life resumed quietly. The post office, despite a few broken windows, reopened its doors after temporarily closing. All workers reported for duty and began working cheerfully. [passage omitted]

### **Security Forces Maintain Presence**

*AB2609192090 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT  
26 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Sept 26 (AFP)—Army and police detachments were stationed on the Abidjan university campus and in student dormitories for the second day running Wednesday to keep order following riots there Monday. About 300 soldiers and 20 riot police were deployed early Wednesday at the Yopougon dormitories where several hundred students boycotted classes. At Yopougon, students said they had been dispersed by club-wielding soldiers late Tuesday when they sought to stage a rally. No incidents were reported from the campus and student attendance appeared normal. Riot police were stationed at the entry and patrolling in alleys. Students said plainclothes police were also keeping an eye on students. [passage omitted]

### **Column Criticizes Union Leader for Stand**

*AB2609170690 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 26 Sep 90 p 2*

[From the "Burning Issue" column by J.B. Akrou: "Academic Freedom and Sovereignty"]

[Text] Speaking on a foreign radio yesterday, Mr. Marcel Ette, secretary general of the National Union of Teachers of Higher Education and Scientific Research [SYNARES], did not deem it necessary to deplore the damage caused by students who, in their blind outburst of fury, smashed car windows and vandalized various lecture rooms. Instead, he was shocked by the government's "serious decision" to dismiss 60 students and arrest 48 others. He announced his desire to meet with Mr. Alassane Salif N'Diaye, minister of national education in charge of secondary and higher education, culture, and scientific research, to secure the release of the students incriminated in the violent disturbances that shook the University of Abidjan on 24 September.

In light of this statement and other utterances made by Mr. Ette since the announcement to reopen schools, we believe it would be timely to turn once more to the principle of academic freedom that he cherishes so much. Mr. Ette has on several occasions declared his

systematic opposition to the presence of security forces on the university campus. Last week, on the occasion of his call for a "peaceful rally" in front of the rector's office, he rejected the idea of setting up vigilante committees to replace official security forces.

The SYNARES secretary general's logic could be summed up as follows: Let things go as they will. In the name of the academic freedom that he brandishes repeatedly, he would have liked the thousands of students and hundreds of teachers who wanted to continue classes to be left totally at the mercy of the unbridled fury of highly excited students. Not long ago the rector and the minister of national education took turns requesting the entire university community to come out with suitable proposals for tackling the thorny problem of security on the campus and at the university residence halls. Thus, in the face of the staggering upsurge of perils, the University Council, after examining the issue, decided to set up vigilante committees, which Mr. Marcel Ette rejects.

For Ivoirians, who are so fond of citing foreign examples, we sum up by citing the case of Senegal where policemen and soldiers were permanently deployed on the campus and at the entry points of faculties and major schools without any hinderance to the freedom of the teachers who went and taught. The decision to guarantee security using the security forces is an act of sovereignty.

## **Liberia**

### **Report on Taylor's Press Conference, Cease-Fire**

*AB2609134690 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] We have in our studio our special correspondent in Monrovia, Jerome Benin Bilele, who returned home yesterday, Monday, from a second visit to the field. In spite of his fatigue, he has kindly accepted our invitation:

[Announcer] Good morning, Bernard.

[Bilele] Good morning.

[Announcer] I hope you are not too tired from this trip?

[Bilele] Yes, I am, but I can answer some questions.

[Annoncer] Well, then we will try to go straight to the point. First, on the recent press conference by Charles Taylor during which important decisions were announced, could you review the major points in this press conference?

[Bilele] Yes, during that press conference, held on Sunday, 23 September, the president of the Patriotic Front first introduced to us his vice president, the vice president of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. He is 38-year-old Enoch Dogolea. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Yes, but I believe there was also this issue of radical changes in Liberia, especially as far as the

capital is concerned. I believe the capital is going to be changed, so what will be the new capital and what will become of the former capital?

[Bilele] In fact, the press conference was held at Gbarnga, which is a town situated right in the center of Liberia, about 150 km north of Monrovia. This town has the minimum infrastructure for running an administration. You know, government administration has been nonexistent for several months and the president of the Patriotic Front wants to move fast, that is why he has chosen this area, which is quite different from the Monrovia area, which is smelly, smoky, and even still in flames. As you might have heard, Doe's fleeing soldiers set fire to everything they could not loot. They molested people and took away precious objects and many other things. Now that they have no control over their zone they are burning it down. You might also have learned that the streets are strewn with corpses. So it is this locality, Gbarnga, which, one can already say, is the capital. Even though this measure can be said to be temporary, Gbarnga has been designated as the administrative capital. Taylor also announced that Monrovia would be renamed [words indistinct].

[Announcer] Well, in your own personal opinion as a journalist how do you assess Charles Taylor's peace gesture?

[Bilele] I would say that this is an opportunity to be seized. I think the other factions who, finally, have no control over anything on the field, even militarily—that is, the remnants of Samuel Doe's men—are hemmed in. I think they are only waiting for an opportunity to go to the negotiating table. It must be stated that these people were just fighting to save their own lives since there was no cease-fire. Over the weekend, when the president of the Patriotic Front announced the cease-fire, he also added that all exiles including Doe's soldiers could join the ranks of the Patriotic Front and begin to work together. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] And in all this, what is the fate of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]?

[Bilele] I sent a release on Friday, 21 September in which I noted that, in fact, even before Charles Taylor announced the cease-fire, the ECOMOG elements at the warfront could say that they were the ones experiencing the realities of the war. Under pressure from the Patriotic Front, they were wedged in and forced to retreat to their frigate far away from the coast. They had stopped shooting. I said in my release that they were observing a de facto cease-fire.

[Announcer] We heard that there were bombings in zones liberated by the Patriotic Forces. Did these bombings actually affect the morale and positions of Charles Taylor's forces?

[Bilele] It must be said straightaway that these bombings came as a surprise to the soldiers of the Patriotic Front

because they did not think that the ECOMOG's mission would extend to that level. But that was an advantage for them because ECOMOG proved to everyone that they came to fight for a cause that they did not disclose from the beginning. So the Patriotic Front was satisfied in this regard. The next point is that the first time the planes were able to hit some targets, that is, the Patriotic Front's frontlines, some bombs were dropped, but I can assure you—although I am not a soldier—that I was able to note that air raids are ineffective in recapturing lost ground. Planes overfly the targetted area, and bombs are dropped. Perhaps the only advantage of an air raid is that it can cause panic. But that is all. The soldiers later return to their positions, and nothing changes. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] One last question: Can you tell us what situation is actually prevailing in Liberia?

[Bilele] Today, the problem remains in a very small area, in actual fact, in two areas in Monrovia; that is, the presidential palace area, where remnants of Doe soldiers and Prince Johnson's men are, and the port area, where the ECOMOG had based their headquarters. But in the rest of Liberia—it is true I did not visit all parts of Liberia—I was able to visit major towns like Buchanan last Sunday, 16 September. There I found a town which did not look as if it had been hit by war. The market was operating, and people came from other areas to get their supplies like cigarettes, sugar, and other things. There is another place like Bong mines, the mining town, which I visited. When I arrived there on Sunday, people had gone to church normally as though nothing were happening. So, the only place where there are difficulties is the presidential palace, and since the cease-fire has been respected, I am sure things will quickly return to normal—both the administration and everything else, because schools have not functioned in a long time. There is also the need for medical supplies, in particular, for treatment of diseases. [passage omitted]

#### **NPFL Studies Changing Capital to Gbarnga**

*AB2609170090 Dakar PANA in English 1453 GMT  
26 Sep 90*

[Report by Jerome Benin Bilele]

[Excerpts] Gbarnga (Liberia), 26 Sept (AIB/PANA)—The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) is currently studying the possibility of making Gbarnga, 300 kilometres from Monrovia, the political and administrative capital of Liberia and to turn the old capital into the country's economic capital. A correspondent of the Burkina Faso News Agency who visited Gbarnga reported that the town, which is accessible by the tarmac road Monrovia-Kakata-Gbarnga road, has the minimum infrastructure for a capital. From the Robertsfield International Airport, some 80 kilometres from Monrovia, a secondary route of some 40 kilometres leads to the main road at Kakata. [passage omitted]

Opting for the centrally placed Gbarnga is in fulfillment of the NPFL's desire to bring the administration close to



the Liberian people. It is therefore the beginning of political and administrative decentralization in Africa's oldest republic. [passage omitted]

### **Doe's Lions Eating 'Starving Residents'**

*AB2609154490 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT  
26 Sep 90*

[Text] Freetown, Sept 26 (AFP)—Two starving pet lions belonging to the late Liberian president Samuel Doe have eaten several of the people holed up in the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, a presidential aide said here Wednesday. Major Henry Chibli, who has escaped to Freetown, told the weekly MAIL newspaper that when Mr. Doe proved unable to feed the beasts their daily "quota of 250 pounds," they started eating dogs and starving residents in the Executive Mansion. Maj. Chibli claimed to have met Mr. Doe "practically every day" before reaching Sierra Leone on September 7, two days before a rebel faction led by Prince Johnson captured and fatally wounded the president.

Some 80,000 people in Monrovia were meanwhile struggling to survive by eating leaves, Maj. Chibli said. Liberia's civil war erupted last December when Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels launched their bid to overthrow Mr. Doe. NPFL troops control practically all of Liberia except for the port and parts of central Monrovia held by Mr. Johnson's guerrillas and a West African peacekeeping force.

### **Guard, NPFL Mix in 'Friendly Atmosphere'**

*AB2609173090 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT  
26 Sep 90*

[Report by Bernard Nicolas]

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 26 (AFP)—Members of the late Samuel Doe's presidential guard and National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels mingled in a friendly atmosphere here Wednesday [26 Sep], four days after the insurgents agreed to a unilateral ceasefire. Soldiers and rebels of Charles Taylor's NPFL, bitter enemies for nine months of civil war, shook hands and traded small objects 300 meters from the Executive Mansion where President Doe and his elite guard remained holed up for months. [passage omitted]

"We want peace, it is our country, everyone wants peace," soldiers and NPFL guerrillas told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. They have not exchanged fire since Saturday, when the NPFL announced its ceasefire. But the two sides have yet to start negotiations on modalities for a permanent ceasefire, which are scheduled to get under way Tuesday at City Hall.

The highest ranking government soldier around Wednesday was a corporal. His rebel counterpart was in charge of the unit which has occupied the district for the past few days. Neither appeared to have the authority to reach a far-ranging peace accord. The soldiers have

rejected any settlement resembling a surrender and have refused to lay down their arms, for the most part M-1 and M-16 rifles. They pass the time by buying food from the rebels and selling cigarettes.

Insurgents and soldiers alike are happy to pose for pictures together in a surprising sight after months of brutal civil war characterized by countless massacres and summary executions carried out by both sides on rival tribal groups. The two groups are even learning to cooperate. An AFP reporter watched as a soldier ran off to fetch a pail of water for the NPFL troops who allowed a presidential guard truck to pass by to load up a refrigerator from an abandoned house.

## **Nigeria**

### **Government Voices Concern Over Violence in SA**

*AB2609164690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Text] Nigeria has again expressed concern over the continued misunderstanding among blacks in South Africa [SA]. The external affairs minister, major general, retired, Ike Nwachuku, made the remark in London while exchanging views with the president of the African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo. The minister noted that the rivalry between black factions had claimed hundreds of lives.

He briefed Mr. Tambo on the outcome of a meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on South Africa. The committee, he said, examined how to resolve the differences between the various groups concerned. Mr. Tambo is recuperating in London following a stroke he suffered last August.

### **Babangida Addresses Protesting Ibadan Students**

*AB2509112690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida today addressed protesting students of the University of Ibadan. The students staged a protest outside [name indistinct] Hall where the president and five distinguished educationists were conferring with the fellowship of the Nigerian Academy of Education. State House correspondent, Reginald Okotche, reports from Ibadan:

[Begin Okotche recording] From the beginning of the investiture ceremony, pockets of students demanding more bursary awards converged near the venue. Some of them chanted slogans, while others displayed placards. The proceedings inside the hall, however, continued uninterrupted. When General Babangida rose to address the audience, the students interrupted their slogans. He stopped briefly and waved at the students. Thereafter, there was silence until the president finished his address.

As he was leaving the hall, Gen. Babangida headed to the protesting students who had received [words indistinct].

He shook hands with some of them and told them that he had listened to all their complaints. Gen. Babangida assured the students that the Federal Government would do something to solve their problems. Instantly, the students started jubilating and applauding the president. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Senegal

### Army Reportedly Kills Villagers in Casamance

AB2509130490 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Senegalese Army is apparently getting tougher in its efforts to quell an upsurge of rebel activity in the southern region of Casamance, which is cut off from northern Senegal by The Gambia. All year, guerrillas have been active in Casamance, launching sporadic raids and ambushes and hitting military targets. But now the Army's response is causing an exodus of refugees into The Gambia by the village road. From Banjul, Babacar Gueye telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to reports reaching Banjul over the weekend, all that was left of the population of the Casamance village of (Kanor) have abandoned their homes and moved over the border to the nearby Gambian village of (Bullock) in the southwest of the country, just south of the capital.

According to a reliable source, the Senegalese troops invaded the village of (Kanor) in the early hours of Friday [21 Sep] morning in search of rebels of the separatist movement who, they believed, were hiding there. The villagers woke up on Friday to find their entire village surrounded and occupied. The Senegalese troops had come in two lorries with two helicopters hovering in the air.

According to confirmed reports, the Senegalese soldiers called for the chief of the village and asked him to assemble all of the villagers. Once this had been done, the villagers were told that Senegalese security had received reports that there were rebels hiding in the village. The villagers denied this claim. The soldiers then told all of the men of the village to lie on the ground. They were then tortured.

When the men continued to insist that there were neither rebels nor ammunition in the village the soldiers then turned on some of the children and tortured them. The children also maintained the innocence of the village in the matter of rebels.

According to my sources, the Senegalese security forces then went on to destroy the personal property of the villagers. The Senegalese then took away five of the village men who admitted to owning one or two locally made shotguns. The five men were later found dead in the bush near the village. [end recording]

## Sierra Leone

### Momoh Leaves for New York; Acting President

AB2609174890 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The president, Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, left Freetown for London last night on the first leg of his journey to America for the United Nations special session on children. Shortly after his departure, the acting chief justice, Mrs. (Agnes Owulrene), swore in the acting first vice president, Salia Jusu-Sheriff, to act as president during the absence of President Momoh. Justice (Agnes Owulrene) reminded the acting president that his acting appointment was a demonstration of President Momoh's confidence in him, adding that from Dr. Jusu-Sheriff's record, she was confident he will live up to expectations as he had done on diverse occasions. [passage omitted]

### 1,000 Ghanaian Soldiers Leave for Monrovia

AB2609155690 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Freetown, Sept 26 (AFP)—A ship carrying 1,000 Ghanaian soldiers left here late Tuesday for Monrovia to join a 4,000-strong West African peacekeeping force trying to impose a ceasefire in Liberia's nine-month civil war. The Nigerian merchant ship, River Oli, which was docked at Freetown for two weeks, also carried 6,500 tons of rice, 10 tons of canned meat and eight tons of vegetable oil as food supplies from the United Nations World Food Programme for some 80,000 Liberians still in Monrovia. Seven Western journalists were also aboard. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday they expected an additional 800 Nigerian troops to arrive here at the weekend. This will bring the total reinforcement of the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to about 6,000. It was not known whether any of the troops reinforcements had arrived in Monrovia.

Meanwhile, 55 Ghanaians who fled Monrovia over the weekend flew to Accra Wednesday aboard a Ghanaian Air Force jet. Some 250 refugees, mainly Nigerian, Senegalese and Guinean nationals, arrived in Freetown by road on Wednesday from Liberia. Another 15 mainly Lebanese nationals evacuated by the U.S. Navy on Wednesday reported further deaths in the Liberian capital. One of the 15, Toufic Ahmed, said people were dying daily from malnutrition, cholera and dysentery.

## Togo

### Joint Communiqué Signed With Burkina Faso

AB2509190290 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 25 Sep 90

["Joint communiqué" issued in Lome on 25 September 1990 following Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore's

visit to Togo; read by Yaovi Adodo, member of the Central Committee and Togo's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation—recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother and friend, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, His Excellency Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso, paid a friendly and working visit to Togo from 24 to 25 September 1990. During the visit they examined the major and current issues in Africa and in the world. These talks were held in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding. These talks enabled the two heads of state to note with satisfaction the perfect identical views existing between them on all issues discussed.

Concerning bilateral cooperation, Presidents Compaore and Eyadema expressed satisfaction with the excellent ties of friendship, brotherliness, and solidarity that have always characterized their relations of neighborliness and bilateral cooperation. They reiterated their desire to work tirelessly to strengthen these relations. To this end, they agreed to encourage necessary contacts between their countries to promote more exchanges at all levels and in all fields.

At a time when our West African subregion is being confronted with all sorts of difficulties and at a time when cohesion is more necessary than ever to ensure the social and political changes in conformity with the deep aspirations of the people of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], the two heads of state reaffirmed their faith in more active regional cooperation within ECOWAS. The two heads of state expressed their deep concern over events in Liberia. They deplored the destruction of human lives and property as well as the massive influx of refugees toward the neighboring countries. They made an urgent appeal to the parties concerned to observe the cease-fire and seek a peaceful solution to their country's difficulties with ECOWAS assistance. They called on all the countries in the subregion to exercise greater restraint by keeping to the provisions of the nonaggression agreement signed by all ECOWAS countries in 1978, to work jointly to end the hostilities, and to restore peace in the interest of the Liberian people and of ECOWAS. The heads of state of Burkina Faso and Togo called for holding an extraordinary conference of the heads of state and government of ECOWAS to work for the restoration of people and reconciliation in Liberia as soon as possible. Concerning South Africa, Presidents Compaore and Eyadema expressed concern over the recent bloody clashes in that country and called on the parties concerned, including the South African Government, to do everything to put an end to this wave of violence.

Touching on the events in the Gulf, the two heads of state expressed their support for the UN Security Council resolutions on this issue. However, they called on the countries of the region and those outside the region to make every effort to find a peaceful solution to this crisis. Concerning the secondary effects of the Gulf

crisis, the two heads of state expressed concern over the baneful consequences and the upsets that high oil prices will have on their countries. They called on the international community, countries throughout the world, and financial institutions to do everything to avoid the Least Developed Countries facing more financial constraints that would ruin their development efforts.

The two heads of state also examined the results of the recent Paris conference on the Least Developed Countries and expressed satisfaction with the stand taken by most financial backers who canceled the bilateral public debts and lightened government-guaranteed private loans. Presidents Compaore and Eyadema also made it a point to express their satisfaction for the role played by the French president in achieving a positive conclusion at the Paris conference. However, the two heads of state pointed out that ECOWAS' economic (?predicament) can only be durably changed thanks to the joint efforts of all member states. In this context, they called for everything to be done to intensify the process of integration of the economies of the subregion.

At the end of his visit to Togo, His Excellency Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso, expressed to his brother and friend, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, his heartfelt thanks for the warm and brotherly welcome given him and his delegation. The following personalities attended the talks between the two heads of state:

On the Burkinabe side: Mr. Hien Kilimite, minister of sports; Mr. Komy Sambo, keeper of the seals and minister of justice; Mr. Lorantin Somga, permanent secretary at the Ministry of External Relations; Mr. Amadou Traore, director of information, press, documentation, and archives at the Ministry of External Relations.

On the Togolese side: Mr. Bitikitipou Yagninim, member of the Political Bureau, keeper of the seals, and minister of justice; Mr. Tchaa-Kozah Tchelim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national education and scientific research; Mr. Koudjolou Dogoh, member of the Central Committee and minister of rural development; Mr. Kwaovi Benyi Johnson, member of the Central Committee and minister of information; Mr. Yaovi Adodo, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr. Yao Komlavi, member of the Central Committee and minister of environment and tourism; Mr. Messan Agbeyome Kodjo, member of the Central Committee and minister of youth, sports, and culture; Mr. Komlanvi Klousseh, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport; Mr. Souleymane Gado, member of the Central Committee and minister of equipment, posts and telecommunications.

Issued in Lome on 25 September 1990 in two original copies in French. On behalf of Burkina Faso, His Excellency Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso signed the communique, and on behalf of Togo, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic signed it.



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